ROWARD ELY & CO.,

CHICAGO.

OBTAIN THE BEST AND MOST

DURABLE GOODS

We have LARGELY REDUCED our prices on ALL GOODS. Ther m these prices we deduct 20 PER ENT on all Mixed Business Suitings, Mixed Cassimeres, and Mixed satings, summer weights, and n ALL OTHER GOODS, both in mer and winter Weights, 10 PER VENT DISCOUNT from July 1 to August 31, 1877. These discounts are for prompt cash within five days from delivery of goods. Our styles for AUTUMN and WINTER are in

Our STOCK for AUTUMN and WINTER will be full by August 20 next, and will be the CHOICEST and Largest Stock of FINE WOOL ENS for Gentlemen ever shown under one roof on this continent.

Prices Low-Standard the Highest Clergymen 10 per cent discount all the year.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS and SERVANTS' LIVERY made to

WABASH-AV., corner Monroe-st TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT. mny require. The whole building is in excellent condi-tion and clean. This store was lately occupied by Reid, Murdoch & Fisher. WRIGHT & TYRIELL. 9 Tribune Building.

To Rent at Kenwood,

A good House and Barn, all complete, corner Forty-fith-st. and Hyde Park-av. Call on the prem-ses. G. OTIS. FINANCIAL. SALE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

OF THE National Life Insurance Co.

OF U. S. OF A. By write of an order from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., offers for cale and hereby invites, tor thirty days, proposals for the parecase in lots of any amount. of 10,000 shares of the asplical stock of the National Life-Insurance Company of U. S. of A. (par value \$100 per share), being the whole capital stock of said Company, now and for many years in successful operation, and one of the principal sasets of the Republic Life-Insurance Company. All proposals to be in sealed envelopes marked, "Proposals for Capital Stock," and addressed to the meansigned to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable. SAMUEL D. WARD. Receiver Rep. Life-Ins. Co., 157 Laballe-st. Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1877.

7 Per Cent. We can make loans, on choice improved Real Estate Security, of \$10,000, \$17,000, and \$30,000 at 7 per cent. Other sums to suit at lowest rates.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED To purchase Bonds of Hyde Park, Lake Township, West Chicago. FOR SALE,

oice Municipal Bonds bearing 8 per cent GEO. O. MARCY, Room 5, 170 East Madison-st. TO LOAN ON MORTG.GE.

From \$2,000 to \$25,000 to loan on Chicago Real WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce. Chicago. Res money to loan on Real Estate. Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper and is selling Exchange on all countries

ADVERTISING. Given for A DVERTISING in any
NEWSPAPER in the Country, Our new
Price list for Advertisors SEXT PREE.
C.A. COCK & CO., Advertising Agents
Cor. Dearborn & Wash'n Sts., CHICAGO.

GRATES AND MANTELS. Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS, PROBASCO & RUNNEY 262 STATE-ST. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

HOTELS. Opnosite Exposition. Best \$2.00 House in America. Strictly first-class. Unprecedented popularity. Open 80 days. Two bundred guests. Pamenger elevator.

**Deposit Books** 

Suburban Lots.

A Safe and Profitable Investment

FREE CAR FARE If you buy Two Lots, and will build im-mediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains

MY LOTS AT

between Chicago and La Grange.

**\$100.** 

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN

LA GRANGE Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapid-ly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc. 10-CENT TRAINS

COMMUTATION ON THIS ROAD VERY LOW And TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR. Special evening trains during amusement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to attend church in the city.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying. It is the CHEAPEST PROPERTY in the market, and

I Will Assist Parties to Build.

Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN.

142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. CARPETS, FURNITURE, Etc.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Will continue their great Closing-Out Sale

At Lower Prices than Before.

Purchasers auxious to make their money go as far as possible should not fail to improve this rare opportunity.

State and Adams-sts. SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

the Deposit of MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLES. THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

FIDELITY

SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSITORY. Boxes reated and trunks stored at moderate prices

THE LATEST News is the caution to the public to avoid any imita-tion of the world-renowned Dr. T. FELLY GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CERAM AND BEAUTIFIER whice im-mediately removes tan pimples freekles, roughness of the skin, &c. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & (b., 22 & 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all County Orders dated prior to and including those dated May 1, 1877, being Orders nambered up to and including No. 19, 622, will be paid on presentation.

L. C. HUCK, Tress. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co. JOLIET, July 13, 1877.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other humans at may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Joliet, illinois, on the 19th day of August, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. HEN BUYING SUAL

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

Mottled Cerman There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL POR PARILY USE. REASSURING:

Such Is the General Tenor of the Dispatches This Morning.

The Great Strike Appears to Have Passed Its Culmination.

Practical Illustrations Not Wanting of Its Folly.

The Suspension of Railway Traffic Beginning to Be Felt.

New York Threatened with a Meat Panic--A Rise in Price.

Pittsburg's Rioters Likely to Experience a Shortage in Provisions.

Threatening Aspect of the Labor Question at St. Louis.

A Decided Cooling Down by the Daring Mob at Buffalo.

Track Torn Up on the Erie Road to Prevent Trains Running.

A Number of Roads Concede the Demands of Their Men.

Our Canadian Neighbors Getting a Taste of the Prevailing Trouble.

Philadelphia in an Admirable Condition to Deal with a Mob.

Proclamation by Gov. Cullom to the People of Illinois.

NEW YORK STATE.

NEW YORK CITY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rew York, July 24.—While there is little apthe citizens have every confidence in the ability of the police and military to protect life and property, the continuance and spread of the railroad insurcrowds of people assembled in front of the newspaper bulletins, telegraph offices, and other centres
of information, eager to hear the latest news from
the disturbed districts. Extras were frequently
issued, some of them containing highly exaggerated reports of the proceedings of the roters, and
found ready sale. The trouble and its possible
extent were practically
THE ONLY THEMES OF CONVERSATION.
So far as the various armories are concerned, New
York has all the appearance of being under martial
law. The different regiments, fully armed and

York has all the appearance of being under martial iaw. The different regiments, fully armed and equipped, and ready for active duty, were at their various headquarters all night. At the Seventh Regiment's rendezvous 1,000 men slept on their arms. This morning each armory was the scene of a military bustle that recalled the days of the War. Men folled out of the vindows contribute with friends below. Sentends windows, chatting with friends below. Sentinels stood at the doors, at some of the armories, by companies. The boys marched upon neighboring

captured their Breakpast, while at others the meal was supplied in the buildings. As the hours wore on, men who had been out of fown when the call was made put in an appearance. In the case of nearly every regiment there was a representation of these stragglers. About all the animated scene was that atmosphere of excitement which thrille even the conof drilling, distribution of ammunition, and all that goes to make a picture of extreme military activity. There was strict military discipline maintained, and the simple citizen seemed to have suddenly disapplaned into the earnest soldier.

the men lolled around as best they could, passing the hours in discussing the situation. Orders had been issued keeping them in the armories all the time, and this close confinement necessarily proved irksome. Around each Armory crowds gathered, attracted by the constant appearance of the uniforms in the vicini-ty. There are to-night over 3,000 troops of the National Guard in readiness for instant action. THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY

was occasioned by Adjutant-General Townsend's call for the Ninth Regiment to be forwarded to call for the Ninth Regiment to be forwarded to Albany. The men were wild with enthusiasm, sind, indeed, all the regiments seem eager to join the country regiments in the North, and get a chance at work of suppression. The Ninth, numbering 500 men, was addressed by Col. Hitchcock at 4 o'clock, at the armory. Its march to the Grand Central Depot caused much commotion, the people Judging that some local disturbance had occurred. A special train was in waiting, and the start for Albany was made immediately.

AT THE BALTIMORE 4 OHIO FREIGHT OFFICE in this city no communication whatever had been received from the head offices at Baltimore. It was supposed, therefore, that matters were unchanged. The officials refused to receive freight or seil passenger fickets.

At the offices of the Erie Railway the situation.

supposed, therefore, that matters were unchanged. The officials refused to receive freight or seil passenger tickets.

At the offices of the Erie Railway the situation was also unchanged, they refusing to receive freight or sell passenger tickets for any point west of Hornelleville. The New York Central agents received all freight offered during the morning, but early in the afternoon came the report of the strike at Rochester, and they refused to receive freight for any point west of that city. They continued to issue passenger tickets as usual, however, and did a very large business in this line.

AT THE PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE twist and that, while they did not refuse to receive freight, they were endeavoring to persuade merchants not to make any shipments for a day or two, in order to prevent any accumulation of freight, which, at this juncture, would only tend to complicate matters, and might result in great losses.

losses.

The Times says: The feeling at the Stock Exchange to day was decidedly improved in tone, the general opinion being that the railroad tumults had reached their height, and would speedly subsole. At the opening prices declined, as had been expected, from ½ to 1½, but subsequently revived, and an advance of ½ and I was noted. Later in the day a slight falling off occurred, caused by

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

disquieting reports from Chicago and other Western cities, as well as the partial stoppage in domestic exchange. There was a general feeling of uneasiness in regard to the increasing non-receipt of dirafts from the West, as well as the ceasation of bond transfers between New York and Washington, and apprehension was expressed lests continuance of the strikes should blockade not only the freight but the banking and financial business of the entire county. There were many, however, who took a more hopeful view.

PRESIDENT MEIGS

spoke confidently of the future, and thought the worst of the trouble was about over. In regard to the meetings of the workingmen and Communists which have been advertused to be held during the week. Mr. Meigs thought that the action of Mayor Ely in permitting them to be held was judicious, provided a propper display of force was made by the anthorities. Among the majority of the brokers, however, the Mayor's action was denounced. While a majority of the Board was evidently not unfriendly to the bona fide workingmen, there was no disposition to trifle with professional "agitators" of the class who are now coming forward.

At THE PRODUCE EXCHANCE,

with professional "agitators" of the class who are now coming forward.

AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, the outbreak occasioned a decided rise in the breadstaffs market, especially in wheat, which advanced three to five cents per bushel, with sales of about 230,000 bushels. Holders manifest an indisposition to sell to any great extent even at the advanced rates. Many of the dealers were apprehensive that, if the strike should continue several days longer, a good deal of embarrassment may result to many who have made contracts during several weeks past for the delivery of large quantities of new wheat during the early part of Angust.

CONN.

was less affected than wheat, as the stock now affoat on the canals will enable sellers to meet all their contracts, but shill an advance of one to one and a half cents per bushel was obtained. The jobbing trade generally was almost entirely paralyzed merchanta being afraid to purchase and ship goods during the present uncertainty of railroad transportation. Some of the sugar refiners have stepped turning out soft sngars bending the settlement of the difficulty. In petroleum the ceasation of shipments at the West causes an irregularity in prices, with a very unsettled feeling.

The United States and Mutual

ments at the West causes an irregularity in prices, with a very unsettled feeling. The United States and Mutual The United States and Mutual INSURANCE COMPANIES announce that they will waive the sections in their policies which absolves the companies from payment of losses in case the policy-holders are killed in military service. They hold that at this time it is a matter of duty for the militia to protect the rights of citizens, and the families of those killed in so doing will not be debarred from recovery.

MALLS.

in so doing will not be denarred from recovery.

MAILS.

Railway-Mail Superintendent Jackson says that all the mails due in this city this morning came through on time, except the one from Cincinnati, which was to have come via Pittsburg, but had probably been detained by changing the route to the New York Central. Mr. Jackson said to night they had resummed, sending, mails, West over the the New York Central. Mr. Jackson said to-night they had resumed sending mails West over the Pennsylvania Road, not because they were positive there would be no further obstructions on that line, but for the reason that the chances for detention appeared no greater now on the Pennsylvania Road and its connections than on the New York Central and Michigan Central. The stoppages at any places, however, were only temporary, and, as soon as made, means were taken to send the mail matter round such places by means of the most available conveyances. Acting Superintendent Richards says the Western mail matter sent to this city has arrived. ONE OF THE SERIOUS RESULTS

have gone up fully 3 cents per pound. Should the strike continue, the price will go still higher. The stock of cattle at present in this market cannot last long. The neighboring country cannot supply sufficient to meet the demand, and if there are no large arrivals from the West within a few days. New Yorkers will have to do without fresh food altogether or pay very extravagent prices for the little they will be able to buy. Some of the avholesale butchers on Monday were anable to supply their customers with meat. To any many of them could got only a partial supply for themselves, and this morning quite a number can get no fresh meat at all. These men evince much concern about the matter, and talk wildly of

and of the destruction of the foreign beef-trade. The better-informed meat-lealers in Washington Market, many of whon were visited by a Times reporter, say that, while it is true that those who are engaged in shipping beef-to England under contracts seemy made will lose quite heavily for the present, because they will be coultry than they can get for it in Liverpool, yet the reaction which will set in as soon as the railroads are reopened to traffic will put prices below even a nominal rate, and will more than make amends for present losses. It is also mentioned as

A PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE THING that the present scarcity of meat comes at the hot season, when few persons care much for meat at all, and when all are able to do well without it. Pork and mutton are scarce as beef, and likewise advancing in price. Beef, which Friday brought 11½ cents per pound, live weight, sold Monday for 13 and for 14. Mutton had gone up from 10 to 15 cents, and lamb from 12½ to 17 cents. Inferior grades have gone up more in proportion, there being more of such meat sold, and the laboring classes who buy it generally consuming much more meat in hot weather than purchasers of the better kinds. A PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE THING

ing much more meat in hot weather than purchasers of the betterkinds.

THE COMMUNISTS.

At a meeting in New York to-night to perfect arrangements for a mass-meeting to-morrow night in Tompkins Square, Justas R. Schwab, of the Commune, presided. Addresses were made to the effect that if any policeman or military appeared at the meeting there would be trouble, but if they staid away everything would pass off quietly. Schwab was ordered to notify the Mayor and Police Commissioners to-morrow to refrain from sending a police force or military to the ground. One hundred special policemen were then sworn. They will wear a red badge, and keep order.

THE NINTH REGIMENT

left for Albany this evening. Great crowds assembled around the depot, and they were loudly cheered.

LIFE-INSURANCE MEN.

bled around the depot, and they were loudly cheered.

LIFE-INSURANCE MEN.

The President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company has notified all its agents that when the policy-holders of their Company are duly called to act as citizen solders, or as civilians, in suppressing riots, or in vindicating the laws, their claims on the Company are held inviolate.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY passed their mail and passenger train westward through Hornellsville-this morning, without any attempt at interruption by the strikers. All was quict at their Buffalo terminus when the mail-train Eastward was dispatched from that point this morning.

BUFFALO. THE WORST EVIDENTLY OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Burrallo, July 24.—The excitement continues, and, owing to the stoppage of all trains, business is confined to the local trade. Banks refuse to discount drafts on New York be-cause of the uncertainty of the mails which will check sales of grain and canal shipments.

The New York Central and Lake Shore Roads decline to forward the mails unless permitted to send out passenger trains 'also, to which the

A deputation of strikers visited the Postmaste A deputation of strikers visited the Postmaster this afternoon and asked him to forward the mails, stating that they would see them safely through. A mail car went east this morning, and another will go to-morrow morning on the Erie

The citizens are organizing as special police, and arrangements have been made for the protection of the city. The military have been on guard tion of the city. The military have been on guard at the Exchange street depots all day, and, notwithstanding large crowds fill the streets in the streets in the streets in the streets in the street of the street into the city this morning with only thirty-six men and seventeen guns. They left Westfield with iffty-seven men. The following are the names of the wounded belonging to their com-

pany: Corporal James C. Hale. Corporal James C. Pare.
Private Orville Ogden.
Private William Rickenbro.
Private Bell Barber.
Private George W. Husted.
Private W. J. Harvey.
Private Walter H. Dixor.
Capt. J. H. Towle is all right.
Michael Lyons, one of the wounded strikers,

died early this morning.

Patrick Murphy, wounded in the knee, was taken to the hospital this afternoon. His leg will probable a supportated.

The mgmbers of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city, numbering about 150, have organized and offered their services to the Mayor, which are and offered their services to the Mayor, whis accepted.

The Mayor has issued another proclamation

ALBANY.

ALBANT, N. T., July 24. -At 4 o'clock this afand proceeded to the freight houses of the Central Depot on Water street. The men at work were told to desist, and some refusing, they were put into the stricts. Leaving the freight house, the strikers visited in regular order the round-house and elevator, and forced the men to leave work. At the latter place grain was being transferred from the cars to boats. From thence the men surged across the old railroad bridge sparning the Hudson River at the foot of Lumber street, and, when once on the Greenbush side, an attempt was made to
TEAR UT THE TRACKS THERE.

This bridge is one used for freight trains exclusively, and the design on the tracks was intended to stop the freight trains. The tracks were finally spiked on the Greenbush side, stopping all movement of freight from was to the cast and south. Freight cars at West Albany were moved west after the rioters left there this afternoon.

HORNELLSVILLE.

BUFFALO, July 24.—A dispatch from Ho tained at Corning by the strikers, the rails bein taken up. The train for Hornellsville from Buf

Donohue.

HORNELLAVILLE, July 24.—The remainder of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn arrived at 8 p. m. Upon reaching Corning they found the track torn up. As the train advanced it was relaid, but the strikers moving forward tore up more. A squad of soldiers was ordered to proceed ahead, and they dispersed the crowd. Kalls had also been removed a mile east of there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—The strikers at West outside element keeps them away.

TROY, N. Y., July 24.-The military of Cohoes Glens Falls, Whitehall, and Port Henry have beer ordered here immediately. The Citizens' Corpe goes to Albany. Everything quiet and no riot ex-pected.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24. —Freight trains on the Oswego and Syracuse Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railrond have been sus-pended. A regiment is held in readiness.

pended. A regiment is held in readiness.

SYRACUSE. July 24.—The freight-conductors, firemen, and brakemen at East Syracuse have struck. A restoration of pay is demanded. The machinists have also struck. Six hundred freight-cars, seventy engines, and forty trains of freight-are embargued at East Syracuse. The strikers gnard the property of the Company, and will not interfere with passenger or mail-trains. They warn all outsiders, tramps, or Communists to keep away, and sent off one at the mizzle of a revolver.

BINGHAMTON,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 24.—To-day the track was torn up to delay a train.

AT HOBOKEN.

was torn up to delay a train.

New York, July 24.—In accordance with previous notice, the fremen of the Delaware, Lacks wanns & Western Railroad, in the depot of the Company at Hoboken, left the yard at 6 o'cloc came did duty until the end of the route Substitutes were at once found for such trains as had to go out, but the new fremen did neake their places on the engines until they had left the depot. They remained concealed in bangage-car. The new fremen were the conductors, brakemen, and depot hands. Not a sing engineer has refused to go out with his train All are doing duty manfully.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA. PERFECT SECURITY.
ecial Dispatch to The Trib array of forces in this city to-night, not only enough to dispose of any mob very summarily, but a force that would deter any but the most crazy of peace of the city. Every avenue of approach to the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad is fully the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad is fully guarded by the city police, and the bank is patrolled by the militia. A guard is stationed at every point where it can be of use. The Mayor has at his command 1,400 police fully armed, 400 armed firemen, 800 regulars, with eight light batteries, 2,000 special policemen just sworn in, the veteran corps augmented to 500 strong, and a regiment of 1,000 emergency men now enlisting. In addition the Mayor is authorized to augment his special police force to 5,000 men. The veterans of THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REFUBLIC

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
hold themselves in readiness for a call upon them,
and at Paoli, twenty miles up the Pennsylvania
Road, about 500 country militia from Chester,
Westchester, and Montgomery Counties are
rendezvoused, who can be summoned at once if
necessary. The tug-boat Champion, which has
been chartered by the Government, is
IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

She will be armed and manned by thirty gunners who arrived last night from New York, and wil ssist the troops on shore at West Philadelphia, i

who arrived uses in the constraint of the constr

A committee of engineers and firemen on the North Pennsylvania Railroad demanded, under threat of a strike, that the 10 per cent reduction he abolished. President Comby promised an early and definite apparer.

threat of a strike, that the 10 per cent reduction he abolished. President Comly promised an early and definite answer.

AT WEST PHILADELPHIA.

all the passenger trains are moving regularly on the main line, and on the New York division, and claim to have re-esta lished freight traffic between Philadelphia and New York.

It is evident that the proclamation of President Hayes has cleared the highways in the vicinity of the depot. None but those having business about the depot are about the streets.

A meeting in a hall of the so-called workingmen was dispersed by the pélice, fearing incendiary acts.

At Shenandoah the miners of the Pulladelphia Coal Company, numbering over 500, have struck against a reduction of wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

against s'reduction of wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Maj.-Gen. Schofeld, who was detailed to visit Pennsylvania and report to the President on the situation, was interviewed by your correspondent to-night. "I think," said Gen. Schofeld, "that in forty-eight hours the disturbances in Fennsylvania will be nearly caded. The only late news now is from licading. The militia are frateraizing with the mob. That is the trouble with insitia generally. Just now the soldiers are apt to sympathize with the strikers, but, in a day or two, ine disaffected ones in each organization will be weeded out, and the companies will be in a united and healthy condition. We look to New York City as the critical point, and I believe to-night trouble is likely to develop. There is a large idle element in New York, and, white its sympathies are with the disturbing element throughout the country, it has made no movement as yet. But

throughout the country, it has me de no movement as yet. But
THE NEW YORK POLICE
are very reliable, and the militis in New York belong to a very different class of speiety from that
to which the strikers do, and there will be no sympathy between the two."
The General said he was certain the most serious
trouble would be yet developed in New York
State and farther west,—in St. Louis
and in Cincinnati, for instance. The most
critical is New York City, and next to it was Philadelphia before the present measures for defense
were taken. "It will be a long while," be coucluded. "before the country will return to its
former peacefulness. Carefut, and, perhaps,
strong legislation by the States, and possibly by
the Federal Government, must be had before cap-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ital and labor can be made to hold their old re-tions toward each other." READING

ILL-FEELING.
READING, Pa., July 24. —Large crowds gathered at the scene of last night's affair, and about the scene of last night's affair.

THE NEW TACTICS.

the Atlantic Express on the Lake Shore and Mich igan Southern Railroad arrived at the depot from Chicago, and, according to orders, abandoned. Al rains, both east and west, on the Buffalo Divisio

DENT HAYES,
aforming him that the Railroad Company, and not officials, with special police, went to the scene. Addresses were made, and finally the strikers gave up the contest, took off their engineer, and abandoned the train entirely. Train No. 8, the fast Chicago express, was, upon its arrival here, ran upon a siding.

on both of the trains are taking it easy, and many propose to stay in the cars all night. Among the passengers are about sixty women and children, who have suffered intensely from the inconvenience they have been put to. On the Eric Division of the Lake Shore Hoad passenger trains have been run as usual. This evening the mail matter upon the cars, about fifteen tons in all, was unloaded from the cars and taken to the Post-Office. It is understood that the mails will be forwarded in the morning. The Eric & Pittsburg and the Philadelphia & Eric Roads are running their usual passenger trains. The strikers are very orderly and quiet. THE PASSENGERS

PITTSBURG.

CALM. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 24.-Quiet reigns toed by the score at a time, and sent to jail and the workhouse. They are escorted by soldiers, and

workhouse. They are escorted by soldiers, and allowed no chance to escape.

Gov. Hartranft arrived from the West this evening, and is now in consultation with the Committee of Safety and prominent eitizens. Large numbers of special police have been sworn in, and are attailing.

Railroad business is still suspended, all efforts of compromise having thus far failed. The try is suffering greatly on account of running low, and a supply must soon be obtained settled. It is reported the Pennsylvania Road will not rebuild the depot and other buildings destroy-ed. The Grain Elevator Company have also con-cluded not to rebuild.

ALLENTOWN.

THE RIOTERS DISPERSED.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 24.—A mob, headed by a band of music, paraded through Hamilton street as far as Centre Square, when the Mayor ordered far as Centre Square, when the Mayor ordered them to disperse. The music did so, but the men proceeded to the First and Sixth wards, making threats, and later marched to the Mayor's office hooting and yelling. The police took several drums from them, but were unable to make any arrests, and were stoned by the mob.

The Fourth Regiment, having unexpectedly arrived, frightened the rioters, and they dispersed. This regiment had a considerable march, the engineer refusing to take them nearer than six miles from here on account of the risk of being thrown off the track or being fired into.

SCRANTON.

RAILROADERS AND MINERS OUT.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—The fremen on the Delaware, Lackswanns & Western, Delsware & Hudson, and Lehigh & Susquehanns Railroads struck at 6 this evening, falling in the restoration of the 10 per cent on their wages.

The men in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, to the number of 1,500, struck for an increase of wages.

The mines are all idle, and considerable uneasiness is felt throughout the valley. The Mayor has issued an appeal to the citizens to uphold law and order.

POTTSVILLE. POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE.

Pottsville, July 24.—Special Coal and Iron
Police have been sent to Reading to protect the
railroad property there. The 9:15 a. m. mail and
express train for Philadelphia could not proceed
further than Reading, and has returned. Passengers state that the tracks are torn up a considerable distance from the depot at Reading. The railroad company have instructed their train-men to
take no trains out until the road is clear. The
Reading Railroad officials are now in communication with Gen. Ilancock.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, July 24.—The city is very quiet. Harrisburg, July 24.—The city is very quiet. The Sheriff issued a proclamation this morning calling upon the crowds to disperse. The Vigilant Committee numbers 1,000. The strikers this morning resolved to stop all passenger trains except those carrying the mails. The Harrisburg Car-Shop Works have been closed more on account of a short supply of material than anything else.

A QUEER STATE OF THINGS.

Harrisburg, July 24.—The strikers to-night are guarding the railroad company's property, and the Sheriff's posse patrol the streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EASTON, Pn., July 24.—The train hands on the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Its branches have been notified by the Signal Committee to do no service for the Company after 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The firemen on the Morris & Essex Railroad struck at 6 this evening, virtually closing the Road to all except mail trains.

It is reported this action is general on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

MACH CHUNK.

MACH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHU

THE LOCAL PRESS.

THE LOCAL PRESS.
COMMENTS ON THE RECENT RIOT.
Pittsburg Commercial-Guzette, July 23.
We elsewhere speak of the railroad strike as it appeared on Saturday morning. Since then it has taken on an entirely different aspect.—that of burning, pillage, and blood. The immediate causes of this were the presence and conduct of the military, who, upon provocation of very slight matere, fired upon the citizens, on Saturday afternoon, killing seven. This inflamed the passions of the people, and led to plans for determined resistance. On Saturday night the workmen of the city are at leisure, and these assembled in large numbers.

of the State Government. The machinery of a Mexican State could not have done worse, and might have done better. It blundered by aggravating displays of bayonet power, when the mol could have been influenced or controlled, and then, in the hour of supreme danger, when the mol rapidity of action was the great requisite, it took itself out of sight. People forgot there was such a thing as a State Government in Premaylvania. In its earliest efforts it was a sort of double-headed concern, with attachments, and in its later it had no head at all. The Sheriff of the county seems to have lost his head, and what little brains there is in it, early in the troubles. The Mayor was fussy, inefficient, and at one time sremingly indifferent, on a plea that his anthority had been superseded by the State and county officials. A few skillful factectives under his orders could have spotted the dozen drunken leaders of the mob before the Union Depot Hotel was freed. If the Mayor had had a little of the hero in him, he could have charged at the head of fifty policemen and dragged these wretches away, and broken the backbone of the riot in the hour of its greatest power. In ordinary times we float along with any sort of government over us, but when the dire occasion arrives that tests the capacity and calibre of men, how worfully wanting these pigmies show themselves in all the requisites of high station.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

CRITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

St. Louis, July 24.—The situation has grown wery critical here, and there are grave apprehensions that the result will be of the most disastrous and sanguinary character. In the early morning everything was quiet, and passenger trains were permitted to pass through East St. Louis without interruption until the arrival of the East-bound Vandalia at the relay-house. At this point, after the short halt which is customary with all trains, and when the train was just getting in motion, a striker drew the engine ping-pin behind the mail-car, and called to the conductor:

"Go ON WITH YOUR UNITED STATES MAIL. and called to the conductor:

"Go ON WITH YOUR UNITED STATES NAIL.
We have got nothing against the Government."
This act and declaration were greeted with loud shouts by the 500 strikers. Conductor McMahou stepped out on the platform of a car and appealed to the mob to replace the coupling-oin, and permit him to proceed. He said: "I have 125 passengers on board, and they have paid their passage to Eastern points on the faith of your promise that you would not interfere with passenger traffic.

you would not interfere with passenger You are HONOR BOUND TO LET THEM PASS." RONOR BOUND TO LET THEM PASS."
[Cries of "That's so. " Let them go." etc.]
"It's a mean contemptible trick," said the plucky conductor, "and if yon persist in it, it proves that you are not honorable men." The appeal of the conductor created a dissension in the ranks of the strikers, many of them contending that the train should be allowed to pass, and others declaring it would not. Nearly an hour was spent in wrangling among the men, and finally the Committee in charge decided to let the train go, and, it is unnecessary to say, it went very rapidly. In the meantime, there was GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PASSENGERS INSIDE,

In the Beastime, there was GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PASSINGERS INSIDE, and two or three of the ladies fainted,—one of them, an invalid, being still unconscious when the train took its departure. When the mail-train on the Cairo Narrow-Gange Road arrived at the relay-house the passenger-car was detached from the mail-coach, and the condactor proceeded without his passengers. In the meantime the leaders tell-cyraphed across the river to their representatives on this side not to allow any more passenger-trains to pall out from the Uplon Depot. At 11 o'clock a. m. twenty-five strikers, under the leadership of PHANK BECKER, an old engineer from the Onto & Mississippi Road, boarded an engine and tender, steamed through the tunnel, and dashed rapidly into the Union depot. This was the first appearance of the strikers in the limits of St. Louis proper, and their arrival created a great sensation in that hitherto next heir to be caused that had borne them over, and, with a shout, proceeded to the depot sheds, where they serized two engines belonging to the Itanouri Pacific Railroad, and, mounting the engines, where they serized two engines belonging to the Itanouri Pacific Railroad, and, mounting the engines,

TOILET SOAP.

New York City

LL BROS CLEANING.

HIPPING CANS, We West Lake Street.

OMICAGO. N NERVINE. TAN NERVINE Bulleptic Fits, Conventions and missessed by thousands and server in singletone. Trial Fusings from strendar giving originates of capea-strendar giving originates of capea-ticular OSD. See M. 181, Joseph Ma. PRONEER.

DELEBRATED throughou he Union expressed to all sarts. 1 b and upward at 5, 40, 60c per 5. Address eders GUNTHER, Confectious, Chicago.

N SALES. DMEROY & CO., G, July 24, at 9:30 o'cl'k, ITURE, cases Miscellaneous 10 ROY & CO., Auctra. TTERS & CO.

ELLOW WARE arpete, Wines, Liquers, &c. 110 & 120 Wabath-av. JORS JOTION. 5, at 11 o'clock, at But-ris Whisky, 1 bri Gin, 1% and Brandy, 25 bris Pure DAY TRADE SALE.

CLERK, CLOTHING,
July 26, at 9:10 o'clock,
step Rooms, stood floor,
we find anishing goods at those

IDNESDAY SALE.

LD GOODS at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and E. cor. Madison-st. Property PREMISES

3 South Jefferson-st. ERS & CO., Auct GORE & CO., TION SALE OF S& Slippers
725, at 9:30 a. m.,
Bankrupt Stock of deP. GORE & CO.,
S and 70 Wabaah-av.

CLAPP, SHOES y up the track a mile and a half to the ma-THE WORKMEN IN THE SHOPS

ambering 250, had been advised by the strikers f their coming, and received thein cordially, hough they continued their work, and, in answer o the question whether they were willing to strike, colled that the Pacific Company had partially acceded to their demands, and they thought they uight to continue at work. "But you must help as out," replied the leader of the strikers. "How the total the strikers will must stop work. A long con-

nce of the strikers into the shops its were futile. the entrance of the strikers into the saleys, on here the strikers returned to the Union, and at 2 o'clock, when he Belleville passent commodation train on the Catro Road was to start out, Becker, the leading striker, ed ahoard the engine and whispered to the teer, who, with the fireman, immediately left posts, and the strikers announced that the would not be permitted to leave the. The officers of the road exposted over two hours. The strikers at time were firm in their refusal to grant the set. At the end of that time the train was alting o. A large force of police were on hand, d not undertake to interfere with the strikers and the strikers

even if they have to light it out. If the public understood the secrets of our order they would know how powerful we are, and, they talk of bringing nigger troops to quell as! By God let them come, and, when they do, you strikers get out your little knives and your pistols and shoot hell out of them-kill a few, and the balance will run like sheep.

WHEN THESE SENTIMENTS WERE UTTERED several of the more discreet strikers gathered around Becker and persuaded him to quit talking, and do finally gielded, subsiding into comparative quiet. As a result of these riotous demonstrations, the police cleared the saloons in the neighborhood and ordered them closed.

About 4 o clock another engine with three flat care loaded with 400 strikers from the eastern shors arrived at the depot, and were received with load cheers by the crowd.

ters and made a speech to them, saying that
shop-men had concluded not to strike,
to quit work in deference to
demands of the strikers. They had
ause of complaint against the employes, but
id not return to work until the strikers had
red redress of their wrongs. From this place
strikers marched to the North Missourh Railtrack, on the levee, where they took possesof

AN ENGINE AND TEN PLAT-CARS,

AT 6 o'CLOCK
the long expected train having aboard Gen. Davis and six companies of infautry steamed into the depot, and the blue-coats were received with wild and prolonged cheers by the thousands present. The train had no sooner come to a hait before armed seatnels issued from the coach and began to wake up and gown the railroad platform. The soldiers numbered 350 men, and the crowd was grateful to find that they were white instead of colored, the impression having gained that they were colored troops. Your correspondent boarded the coach in which

GEN. DAVIS

During the day the Coopers' Union resolved to strike, and the coopers of the city formed in pro-cession and marched through the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

cossion and marched through the city at 5 o clock this afternoon.

A SECRET MEETING OF CITT OFFICIALS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS

was held in the Stuation, and devising measures for the protection of public and private property in case of riot or pillare. Though so reporters were admitted, it was ascertained that a pism of protection was agreed on, and that a number of well-known military men were commissioned with authority to organize companies of citizens, who were to be armed from the city armory, and to keep prepared for any emergency. The danger does not arise so much from the men who are among the actual strikers, as from discontented laboring persons generally, desperate by the low prices of work, and ready for any extremity if provoked.

THE INTERNATIONALES

laboring persons generally, desperate by the low prices of work, and ready for any extremity of provoked.

THE INTERNATIONALES

are stirring up mach discord, and their enecting last night served to set the lower classes on fire. They held meetings to-night which were attended by monster andiences. The most incendiary speeches were made, and threats of burning the buildings of the newspapers which had criticised them were openly indulged in. Processions of excited men have marched through the streets yelling and making other noisy demonstrations. A large proportion of the city police force has been withdrawn from the regular beats and held in hand at the points of danger. There has been great excitement all day at the streets being full of aborers, and a divices from there at a late hon't to-night state that it continues, the streets being full of aborers, and a riot impending. The Mayor has closed the saloons, and taken other precautions to preserve peace. The workmen at the zine-works and the fromworks have joined the strike, and the furnaces are closed.

A CITIZENS' MEETING WITH CLOSED DOORS was held to-night at-9 o'clock in the Four-Courts Building. Three companies of volunteers were sworn in numbering eighty men each, and placed in command of well-known ex-officers of the army, (see. A. G. Smith has been made Chief Commandant and Gen. Marmaduke second in command. One company remains lu arms at the Four-Courts, which is less than a block distant from the Union depot, where the railway strikers are stationed. The third company were despiniesed, but with the understanding to be in readiness to assemble at a certificial of the city bell. The Chief of Police is also holding his entire force in arms, ready for the first out-break.

# WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE STRIKE BRING FRUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The strike is beginning to be seriously felt in various departments of public business. The transportation of Government securities, of bank-notes, and coin by the Adams Express Company has ceased. The average amount of money received here for redemption daily is from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1.1.0,000,000 to \$1.0,000,000 to \$1.1.0,000,000 to \$1.0,000,000 to \$1.1.0,000,000 to \$1.0,000,000 to \$1 Bureau will be obliged to suspend opera tions in a few days if the strike continues

which receives the Collectors' receipts in certificates of deposit, which are sent by mail, has not as yet been especially inconvenienced. The Baltimore & Ohio Company has notified the Treasury Department that it can fake no more freight either for the North or West. This will soon prove a great inconvenience to all the various departments. of the Treasury service, as the heaviest shipments

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS re made during the months of June, July, and luguest. The average amount forwarded duily has cen of late 15,000 or 20,000 pounds. The Eastern States can be supplied from here by water, but he Western supply will be entirely cut off. For a first time since he strike began interference with an mails has been reported to the Department. from various quarters in general terms. No mails are passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad except

from various quarters in general terms. No mails are passing over the Pennavivania Railroad except a few on local routes. Nothing has been sent from New York by that line for two days. Only one mail a day passes between Baltimore and Washincton and Cincinnati, and no attempt is being made in any direction to forward more than one mail a day between the East and West.

MALLS FROM NEW YORE.

The following dispatch from the Superintendent at New York, gives the present condition of the mail traffic between the East and West from that point: "The through Western mails from New York, including all of Ohio and Southwestern Pennsylvania, were being sent by the Great Western Railroad. Philaburg is sending mails by wagons to the suburbs to the Pan-Handle route, which is open. Postal cars are running somewhat irregularly between New York and Pittsburg, by way of the West Pennsylvania, Railroad, but conveying no other mails. The Eric Road is apparently iclear east of Hornelisville, but postal-cars were blocked at this point min! Dris morning. The postal-car which left New York yesternay morning over the New York Central stopped at Rochester, A mail for the West and Northwest, which left New York at 8:30 p. m., and which should have left Buffalo yesterday noon, is still at Buffalo. No trains are passing that point East or West. The prospects/are good for getting a mail to Pittsburg to-night."

trains are passing that point East or West. The prospects are good for getting a mail to Pittsburg to-night."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The following dispatch was received from Gencral Mail Superintendent Vall from New York this afternoon, dated at 3 o'clock: "The information we now have is very indefinite, indeed. Trains on all roads are very irregular, and only local, with a postal blockade at Eufalo and Pittsburg. The rioters at Buffalo offered to run mails through."

AT A CABINET-MEETING to-day, the strike formed the sole subject of consideration, except a few maiters of routine bysiness which needed attention. A request was received from Gov. Young of Ohlo, for arms from the Columbus arsenal. This was granted, and directions telegraphed to supply him. The question of calling militia was presented by a great multitude of telegrams from various quarters, advising it. The sentiment of the Cabinet is whody adverse to doing this till the States have exhausted their means of putting down disturbance. Secretary Evarts telegraphed some New York parties that the President would exhaust all constitutional means to protect property and life. An application for rations from Philadelphia for a party of men on duty to preserve order was sent to the Secretary of War by the President, with instructions to Eve them issued. The President said to-day that the strike might bring about each a condition of affairs as would render it necessary to call Congress by the middle of September, but at present he did not anticipate such a necessity. The Cabinet adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Cabinet Meeting Press.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The Cabinet adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Cabinet means from Military commanders showed the state of affairs there, and the Secretary of War explained the movements of troops. A regiment of infantry will be ordered west from the Department of the South to strengthen the Federal forces in that section. The President and Cabinet feel confident that the Government is fully able to suppress and the prompt act

Cabinet feel confident that the Government is fully able to suppress disorder with the force now available, and the prompt action of the Secretaries of War and the Navy in disposing of the United States troops quietly so as to aid the civil authorities, met the approval of all. Several military commanders have ample forces at their disposal, and other troops are within reach to reinforce them without delay in case of necessity.

MILITARY ORDERS. The War Department has ordered a strong force of the Ninth Infantry to proceed to Rock island, Ill., and there await further orders. Eight additional companies of infantry have been ordered to St. Louis.

The strikers guarantee protection, and say that Divisions West will do the same.

The information from the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Columbus says that the rioters will not interfere with until trans.

refuse this, the mails are
ABSQLUTELY BLOCKADED,
as the Michigan Central is reported to have struck,
and a strike has commenced at West Albamy. The
Lebanon Valley Road is blocked. The bridge is
barned at Reading. Upon receiving this information, the Postmaster-General telegraphed immediately to Vanderbilt and Scott, asking them to make
such arrangements as Vail had suggested if possible.

THE STRIKERS AT BUFFALO deny that they are responsible for the blockede of mails at this point, and they telegraphed to the Postmaster General to-day as follows: "From the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern none of the mails have been interfered with or stopped here by garties known as strikers. The strikers will furnish all engineers and firement to pass all mails regularly at our own expense, if the railroad company will permit us to do so."

the railroad company will permit us to do so."

THE MAYOR OF ERIE,
Pa., also telegraphed this afternoon to the Postmaster General as follows: "A committee of
strikers request me to telegraph you that the stoppage of passenger and mail trains here is not by
their consent or procurement; that they protest
against it, and are willing to aid to send forward
ail such trains."

The only route by which through mail east to
west can now be disantched certainly is

BY CANADA ROADS.

west can now be dispatched certainly is

BY CANADA BOADS.

The mails were ordered sent to-day from Buffalo to Toleco by way of the Suspension Bridge until the trouble was over. In answer to a dispatch from the Postmaster-General, the Assistant Postmaster-General of Canada telegraphed as follows this afternoon from Ottawa, Ont.: "I have requested the Great Western Railway to take charge of the mails you sent and give them conveyance." of the mails you sent and give them conveyance." The blockade at Indianapolis is as complete as at Buffalo.

POSTMASTER ROLLOWAY, at Indianapolis, telegraphed as follows: "Strikers allow mails to go only on trains where there are route-agents. They took the mail for Zanesville and south off of the 4 a. m. train to-day, because there was no route-agent on it. Hundreds of passengers have been stopped here, and are not able to proceed. I will have affidavits, and the parties who take the mails from the trains watched hereafter, and will have affidavits, and the parties who take the mails from the trains arrested by United States Marshal. French, Mail Superintendent at Cincinnati, telegraphs to the same effect in regard to the blockaffe at Indianapolis, and says the Ohio & Mississippi Road runs only an engine and postal car. The Fan Handle trains are running regularly, and, but for the transfers at Pittsburg, a through connection of mails for the Southwest could, Itaink, be made by way of Pittsburg, as the Peinsylvania Road is running trains, No trains are moving over the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road to-day."

St. LOUIS.

The following is from the General Manney of POSTMASTER HOLLOWAY,

Road to-day."

St. LOUIS.

The following is from the General Manager of the St. Louis & Terre Houte Railroad, dated at St. Louis this afternoon: "A lawless body of memow holding sway at East St. Louis, Ill., forcibly stopped the running of our regular train carrying the mail this morning. The civil authorities are powerless to render adequate assistance, and to save bloodshed and wholesale destruction of property the roads have thus far yielded to the threats of intimidation."

MILITARY ORDERS.

WHERE TROOPS ARE TO BE SENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24. - The Commanding Washington, D. C., July 24.—The Commanding General Department of the Galf has been ordered to send all available troops in that department to either Louisville or Newport barracks, there to report to the respective commanding officers. These troops will consist of eighteen companies of the Third and Thirteenth Infantary.

Affairs at Harrtsburg are being watched closely, with a view of sending there a sufficient number of regular troops to

regular troops to secure order and protect prop-The commanding officer of the Department of the South bas been ordered to send all available troops in his department either to Washington or Baltimore, as may be deemed most expeditious. This force will consist of some ten or twelve batteries of artiflery and approximating seven companies of infantry

artiflery and approximating seven companies of infantry.

A troop-train conveying troops from Columbia.

S. C., met with an accident by jumping the track near Union Point, and proved a total wreck.

None of the troops were injured.

The Quarte-master's Department promptly made arrangements to forward the troops by the first train to their destination. Jeferesonville, Ind.

Battery B. Third Artillery, from Fort. Nigara,

N. Y. Seached Governor's Island this afternoon, and there remains subject to orders from any point at which service may be necessary.

JOHN POPE HODNET.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LABOR LEAGUE. Special Dispatch to The Drivens.
Washington, D. C., July 24.—The Labor League of the District of Columbia, a respectable body of workingmen here, has held a meeting and denounced in the severest terms the resolutions of the Columbia Typographical Union sympathizing with the strikers. The resolution, as adopted, was signed by John Pope Hodnet and the representa-tives of the electen secreties. The following are a

part of the resolutions:

WHEREAS. The so-called Columbia Typographical
Union at a meeting purporting to have been held on
rast Saturday night, assumedly in the interest of lasor,
as isboring men, passed resolutions denouncing the
Lasor League for aympathizing with law and order; and.

Wilkers, This so-called Typographical Union in its promutgation of said resolution, has shown fiself to be soon to be supported to the said soon to be soon to

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Gen. George B. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Gen. George B. Wright, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, this afternoon applied to the United States Coart for assistance in running trains, and Judge Gresham ordered the United States Marshal to furnish a force necessary to be need in raising the blockade on that road. Marshal Spooner and Gen. Frederick Nefter held a consultation in the evening with the Central Committee of strikers, and the mon representing the disaffected elemented and unced that no attempt would be made to interfere with the operations of trains under protection of the United States. The first train will accordingly be sent out to-morrow morning under an escort of a Deputy United States Marshal. The strikers were then notified that an application for a writ of assistance would be made

application for a writ of assistance would be made ati & Lafayette, in the morning, and that they might as well consent to the movement of trains over that road to-morrow. They agreed to acwiesce when Judge Gresham issued his orders, as

WANT NO COLLISIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT want no collisions with the government at this juncture. Arrangements are being perfected with the strikers to let passenger trains move over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis tomorrow, the management having acceded to the demands of employes abolishing the reduction, and paying men up in full to July 15. It is understood that the 11 o'clock train to-morow will leave with banners streaming and bunting flying, under the protection of the strikers.

THIS CONCESSION is looked upon by some as an indication of weak-ening on the part of the strikers, but they profess to think otherwise. The stoppage of trains at the Union Depot to-day brought together a large number of train-bound passengers, many of whom were women and children. Mayor Coven interposed, and at his urgent request the strikers consented to let them proceed on their journeys, feeling assured that the popular sentiment did not justify the detention of helpless women. THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE UNITED STATES MAILS
have not been interfered with at all, but, to guard
against the possibility of interruptions in transit,
the Government has employed men to watch the
mails, and take the names of all persons laying
violent hands on the sacred property of the nation,
for the purpose of inture prosecution. The penaity is very beavy.

THE BEE LINE EMPLOYES,
at a meeting to-night, again declared their intention of refusing to accept the terms of compromise
proposed by President Devereaux, but there are
indications that the action will be reconsidered tomorrow, and a concession made. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers this evening passed
resolutions requiring members to abstain from
the use of intoxicating fluors during this excitement. At a large public meeting to-night citizens
perfected plans for a military organization for the
protection of life and property. All law-abiding
men are invited to enlist, and poll-books will be
opened at all engine houses in the morning.

CALL FOR A MASS-MEETING.

men are invited to enirst, and pointed as will be opened at all lengine houses in the morning.

CALL FOR A MASS-MEETING.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24—5 p. m.—The following call has been issued:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1877.—To the law-abiding citizens of Indianapolis: You are requested to med in mass in front of the Court-House on Washington street this evening at 7:30 p. m., to consult as to measures for the public safety. Let your numbers be so large, and the address be of such a character that it will be demonstrated that the people of this city are largely on the side of law and order. Measures for organization for the protection of life and property will also be adopted.

WILL TRY.

WILL TRY.

TERRE HAUTE, July 24.—The strikers are in ndisputed control of all the railroads here. All trains have been stopped on all roads except the Terre Hante & Evansville, which Road has never reduced wages. The United States mail has not been interfered with. It is understood that the East and West roads will run one mail train each way daily, but they will make no effort to carry passengers. The Logansport fload sent out a loconotive with a mail car this evening. The railroads upon which traffic is stopped are the Van-dalla. the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Illinois Midland, the Terre Haute & Penville, and the

Midland, the Terre Haute & Parville, and the Terre Haute & Logansport. There has been NO RIOTING OR VIOLENCE, and scarcely any drinking.

A message was received by the strikers to-day offering the services of 300 miners at Brazil, but the offer was declined. The calroad managers seem disposed to avoid in every possible way a collision with the strikers, and to await developments eigenvisers.

seem disposed to avoid in every possible way a collision with the strikers, and to await developments elsewhere.

President Collett, of the Terra Haute & Danville, who is 'absent from the city, telegraphed that if the force on his road was dissatisfied and wished to strike, to take off the trains, close the yards, lock the doors, and nail up the gates, 'it is now believed that the largest manufacturing establishment here will close for want of coal.

STRIKER'S METING.

At a meeting of railroad strikers to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Wieneas, The present condition of the country is one demanding the most serious considerations, followed by a prompt and vigorous action of the laboring classes of the population; and Wieneas, An-effort is made by a portion, or perhaps all of the subsidized scents of capital to make the impression that the unsettled state of the country is due to employes of the railroads alone, when in truth and in fact it is uppressed labor exercising the inherited right of revolution against the tyrannical exactions of capital; therefore,

Resolved, That we now appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes for their symmathy and aid in this our resistance to the encreachments of capital abon amprotected labor.

Resolved, That we now appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes for their symmathy and aid in this our resistance to the encreachments of capital abon amprotected labor.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of vandalism in any shape that it may present itself, and that in order to secure all persons and their property from violence, as well as safe profection to ourselves, we recommend the appointment of a Committee of Safely, to consist of one member of each branch of labor which have joined, or may hereafter join, us in this movement, said Committee to have the power to appoint as Chairman one having both civil and military distinction to preside over their deliberations.

Resolved. That said Committee be authorized to draw and present to the body comprising the movements such rules as they may deem proper, and make such suggestions as they may deem it for the action of shemain body.

Resolved. That we succeedy and most sympathetically declare, once and for all that our object is alone to obtain sertain rights wrenched from us by the combination of capital, and that, as soon as our object is obtained, then this organized movement is to be abandoned, but not uill them.

LAFAYETTE.

THE WABASH STRIKE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LAPATETES, Ind., July 24.—The employes of the Wabash Railway, after holding their secret meeting last night made a formal demand on Manage Hopkins, stating the insufficiency of the pay. The demand the following schedule of prices: Preight conductors. \$2.75; brakemen, \$2; firemen, \$2.25; section hands, \$1.50; coal heavers and wipers, \$1.50; switchmen, \$60 per mouth; also that the orders requiring employes to pay for breaking of cars and engines be annulled, and the money already collected be refunded; also that the order for the payment of monthly assessments for surgeons' services be revoked.

surgeons services be revoked.

AT NOON

to-day, these demands not being complied with, the men struck, took possession of the depot yard and round-house, and permitted no freight to leave. As fast as freights came in they put them on the side track and the engine in the round-house. They do not propose to interfere with the movement of passenger trains at present. A committee want to Fort Wayne to meet a similar committee from Toledo, and Mr. Hopkins, General Manager, this evening.

Manager, this evening.

THE STRIKERS SAY
they will not permit stragglers and loafers about
the Company's property, and express a getermina-

19

FORT WAYNE. COMPELLED TO LEAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Four Wayne, Ind., July 24.—This morning 350 employes of the Olds' spoke factory, who were unwilling to stop work, were compelled to do so. The strikers held a large meeting this afternoon and decided not to allow the shops to open until a general increase of wages was made.

The situation on the Pittabors, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is unchanged. A large force is on duty to night guarding the shops and rolling stock of this Company.

of this Company.

The Wabash Railway employes to-day decided to strike unless wages were restored to ANTE-PANIC PRICES.

Subsequently a message was received from General-Manager Hopkins, at Toledo, asking a postponement of the strike until a Committee could come to that city to consult with him. This was agreed too, and a committee has just left to endeavor to effect a compromise.

Employes of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway have announced their determination to strike to-morrow unless their wages are increased 10 percent by that time.

cent by that time.

The best of order is maintained at present, but 2,000 men are assembled at the South Depot ready

EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 24.—The general railroad strike has caused considerable excitement in this city, and large meetings were held last night and to-night. No ser us interference occurred until to-night, when r nob assembled at the St. Louis & Southeastern , pot, and informed the offi-Louis & Southeastern . pot, and informed the offi-cials that the mail car alone could start for Nashville. Tenn. At 9 o'clock the mail car and sleeper attempted to leave for Nashville, but the mob broke the coupling, and the Comp by was compelled to com-ply with the wishes of the mob, and send only the mail car.

was made at 1 o'clock to prevent the night express for St. Louis from leaving. The train was bucked down Ohio street for a feint, when the ensineer chwded on all steam, went oy the depot at lightning speed, and succeeded in getting the train off. Several of the mob barely escaped being run over.

The Evansville & Terre Haute Road are running all their regular trains, but are taking nothing but local freight.

None of the employes of the Southwestern Road took part in the disgraceful affair at the depot tonight. The mob consisted for the most part of bummers and rowdies residing in the city.

MICHIGAN CITY.

THE SHOP MEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Michigan City, Ind., July 24.—A large and en thusiastic meeting of the employes of the Michigan Central Road was held this evening in Conden's Hall. Before the organization some outsiders commenced making violent speeches against the road, for the purpose of exciting the employes against their employers. The railroad-men imme distely excluded from the meeting all except em-ployes of the road. They then resolved that they would not commit any violence or depredations or would not commit any violence or depredations on the property of the Railroad Company. They pass-ed a series of resolutions requesting the General Manager of the road to restore they pay, and ap-pointed a committee to meet General Manager Ledyard at Jackson to-morrow. The best of feel-ing prevailed toward the Company. Two hundred laborers employed in the lumber-yards here struck to-day, and demand an advance of 50 cents per day.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.

THE MAYOR AND THE MOB. CIRCINNATI, July 24. - The strikers to-night virtually have possession of all the roads in the west-ern part of the city, and no trains can run over the Öhio & Mississippi, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & La-fayette, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indian-apolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Atlantic & Great Western Roads. Mayor Moore adsed about 2,000 strikers this afternoon at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot, that he had been a workingman, and knew their wants; that he was with them in this struggle, but begged them not to destroy property or commit any violence. His speech is generally condemned. Nearly 100 special police have been sworn in by the authorities, and the force will be FURTHER STRENGTHENED

as men can be procured.

The citizens have contributed thus far \$7,000 for their payment, and sabscriptions will be continued.
Something of a demonstration was made on the Ninth Street Police Station to-night by friends of Mullaney and other notorious roughs, who had been arrested as leaders in last night's performance, but, instead of carrying their point, the crowd was dispersed after a number of arrests had been made.

the protection of life and property and and order.

WILL TRY.

United States Marshal Spooner has decided to attempt sending a train out on the indiananolis, Bloomington & Western Road, and has asked the authorities at Washington for permission to use United States troops if necessary. He has just gone to interview the strikers, noping they may be induced not to oppose him.

ILAUTE.

August.

Crowd was dispersed been made.

NO TRAINS LEFT here in any direction to night. With the exception of the demonstration at Ninth street the city is very quiet. The call for ward organizations of Vigilance Committees has proven a failure, but two or three wards responding and organizing.

Rumors are circulating of threats to drag the working ment of all classes into the movement, but many men who are under steady employment avoid many men who are under steady employment at a said keep away from the streets at

DAYTON.

IN ACCORD. DAYTON, O., July 24.—The firemen and brake-men of the Cincinnat!, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at a meeting this evening adopted resolution company in regard to their wages, and their readiness to assist in the protection of the property of the road. The trains to and from the city run very irregularly, and several large manufactories have stated they will be obliged to shut down unless supplies can be obtained within a few days. The supplies can be obtained within a few days. The ity authorities are making every preparation to uell any riot that may occur here.

COLUMBUS.

SATISFIED.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—The calm prevailing in this city to-day, after the storm of yesterday, was very marked. There was not a ripple of excitement to disturb the com-munity, and business went on as usual, except that some embarrassment resulted from the non-movement of trains. The strikers visited the Bee Line Road this morning to see that the usual freight trains did not leave. They were shown an official notice that the old 'scale of wages would be restored. The strikers immedi-ately said, "Go ahead; we have nothing more to say," and the freight went out. All freights on this road ran as usual till stopped by men from other roads. The first passenger train to go East over the Bal-

timore & Ohio since Saturday went about noon to day. They will run only day trains on all divi sions for the present. A number of tramps were arrested to-day.

NEWARK.

COUNTRY RESCUERS. COLUMBUS, O., July 24. The situation at Newark is very quiet. The mob, so-called, that was said to be marching upon the town from the neighboring mining district last night, turned out to be a crowd of peaceable citizens, headed by a merchant of Shawnee. They were not evilly disposed, and every man of them was perfectly sober. The reason they gave for coming was that the railroad company shut off all communication, and they had gothing to rely upon communication, and they had nothing to rely upon but rumors, and hearing that the city was in the hands of the mob, came to its assistance. The miners have promised the strikers they will come to Newark at a moment's notice from them. They will bold the yard-engines for an emergency.

ZANESVILLE. ZANESVILLE, VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 24.—The proceedings of this morning were such as to render the necessity of the citizens forming themselves into a Vigilance Committee. About 1.000 of our best citizens have enrolled themselves, and white ribbons—their badge—are growing very numerous. The street-car company attempted to start their cars at 11 o'clock, but were stopped on reaching the Court-House and compelled to turn and take the cars back. The Committee are determined these lawless proceedings shall stop right here. All mannfacturing establishments are lying tide, and the men are anxious to go to work, but have been prevented. The determined spirit of the Law and Order Committee has had a very cooling effect.

CLEVELAND.

PROPLE PEEL BAST.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24. - Everything is quiet CLEVELAND. O., July 24.—Exerything is quethere and no fears of violence. The strikers have closed all the salooms in Collinwood and declare there shall be no disturbance or destruction of property, unless the militia are ordered to assist the railroad companies in starting trains.

President Vanderbilt's reply to the strikers was received this morning. He declines to make any concessions. The men claim they have tried to, and are willing to, co-operate with the Company in caring for the live stock. Owing to a lack the dead animals.

As an evidence of how little the city is disturbed by the strike, the attendance at the races to-day was unusually large for the first day, and all interest centered in them, hardly a word being said about the ratiroad troubles.

TOLEDO. MORE STRIKERS.

Tolepo, O., July 24-11:30 p. m.-The me employed in the exsensive lumber-yards of the Machell & Rowland Lumber Company have stopped work in sympathy with the railroad A passenger train from Erie, Pa., over the Lake

Shore arrived this evening and proceeded West on time. No through trains or mails from the East have reached here to-day. No grain has been moved from the elevators, and several manufactories have stopped work in consequence of mability to ship their go THE WABASH ROAD.

The employes of the Wabash Railway at this point have not yet joined the strike, but will probably do so to-morrow.

A dispatch from General-Superintendent Payne, of the Lake Shore, was posted in the depot this evening, calling on the employes to remain at work, of return when there is anything to be done; also to keep all trains running. also to keep all trains running.

ILLINOIS.

A GENERAL VIEW.

FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., July 24. - The excitement over matters pertaining to the strike continues. The Governor's office and Adjutant General's de partment have been continuously busy all day receiving and answering dispatches. The news from Chicago was considered as indicating that affairs are approaching a culmination there. The reports from East St. Louis were reassuring that violence from East St. Louis were reassuring that violence and damage to property will be prevented. The Chicage & Alton announces that all trains are withdrawn until good order is restored. The Springfield & St. Louis Accommodation proceeded no further that Alton this morning, and its return this evening is the last train over the road until the strike is over. The Springfield Division of the Ohio & Mississippi strunning only a mail-coach. The division empression of the Ohio & Mississippi is running only a mail-coach. The division em oloyes have not yet struck on the Springfield Di-ision of the Illinois Central. The Chicago freight train was abandoned, but passerzer trains continue to run. The employes have not yet struck, but are very reticent as to their intentions The Wabash to-night takes off all freight, but continues to run passenger trains. The men on this division haven't struck yet. The Springfield & Northwestern is running as usual.

BRAIDWOOD.

The news received officially from Braidwood confirms the report that the striking miners are virtually in possession of the town, the Mayor sup-porting them. No further trouble there is appre-

while not threatening exactly, is uneasy. There are very many men out of employment, including 300 or more striking miners, some of whom are assiduously enlitvating the acquaintance of idle railroad hands. A number of men most inopportunely are circulating a petition for employment on the streets, for which labor the city has no means to pay. The tone of the petition is suggestive of a threatening demand. The police force is doubled to-night, and, with the military gnards, may be depended on to suppress an outbreak should it occur.

RESIGNATION!

"Lieut, -Col. McNeill, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Brivade, resigned to-day on account of a pressure of business interests, and is succeeded by Lieut. -Col. J. N. Recce, who is earnestly at work putting the brigade in first-class condition. It is reported that the Wabash men of this division will strike to-morrow. THE OUTLOOK IN SPRINGFIELD,

MATTOON.

CESSATION OF TRAINS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., July 24.—The great strike has reached Mattoon. Last evening a meeting of the employes of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was held, and the shop-men agreed to make common cause with the firemen and brakemen in the nand for wages paid prior to the reduction Jan. 1. This decision was sent to the managers of the road at Indianapolis, and a reply asked for by noon to-day. About 11 o'clock the reply was sent that the road had suspended operations for the present. At noon the strike began, and a crowd watched the arrival and departure of the east and west trains at 1 o'clock, that for the west being only a postal-car and engine. Just at that time two freight trains of the Illinois Central arrived, and were immedi ately boarded by the strikers, and the engines deately obsarded by the strikers, and the engines de-tached. The crews were permitted to return with the engines to Champaigu. By a special request of Agent Phelan of the Central, and several citi-zens, the passenger frain south over that road was allowed to pass unmolested at 4 o'clock, and also the fruit train north at 8 o'clock; but it is believed that

that

No FURTHER TRAINS

will be allowed to pass cast on the Central Road, whose men have not jound the strikers. This interference with another road, whose employees are satisfied, is condemned by all the citizens of Mattoon as a mistake. The Indianapolis & St. Louis managers foresaw the strike coming his Sunday, and moved all their rolling-stock away from their termini at Indianapolis and East St. Louis, and have it standing out on side-tracks at various points along the line. No freights have been run this week. Our city authorities have been run this week. Our city authorities have been assured by the strikers that they will stand in with the citizens in subcressing any fires, destruction of property, or riotons demonstrations. Some of the shop-men have been commissioned by the Mayor special police. There is comparatively little excitement, and no noise or confusion, and had the Central trains been permitted to pass unmelested the strike would have made little change, for the Indianapolis & St. Louis had virtually suspended previously.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOM, NO TRAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Itl., July 24.—To-night Bloomington is shut out from the world by the stoppage of all railway trains. The announcement was made that no trains will be run until it is perfectly safe to do so. Themfternoon trains on the Chicago & Alton passed through but Assistant Spraging & Alton passed through, but Assistant Superin-tendent Vaughan states that these are the last or-ders received this afternoon from Supt. McMullin, directing the Superintendent of Machinery to shut down the machine shops to-morrow morning antil peace is restored on every point of the road. This will throw 400 to 500 idle men on the streets, and

as generally considered
AN INJUDICIOUS ACTION, although, as a class, the machinists of this road are law-abiding and orderly men, most of them having families here. Mayor Bonn will issue a having families here. Mayor Bunn will issue a proclamation ordering the closing of all saloons in the morning. All rolling stock is being removed from termini, from Braidwood, and other danger one points, to places of security. Train-men generally are in favor of acquiescence while Company's arrangements, and no trouble is auticipated here. The passenger-train from Indianapolis this morning consisted only of an engine and mathear, and was the last to pass over the line. The pay-car of the Chicago & Alton is laid up at Jacksonville.

the Chicago & Allon is land up at Jacksonville.

Last night five tramps boarded a north-bound Chicago & Alton express at Bloomington, and attempted to take possession, drawing revolvers. At Normal two were put off, but the others persisted in remaining on the train. A telegram was sent to Chenoa for assistance, and, on the arrival of the train. Marshal Jewett and an assistant arrested them. One of them gave up a pistol, but at the calaboose a fight ensued in which fourteen whots were fired. One of the tramps was wounded in the back and shoulder slightly. They gave their names as Hoy, and said they came from Logan County. They were lodged in jail here today.

BRAIDWOOD.

BRAIDWOOD.

SHERIFF'S NOT WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill.. July 24.—About noon yesterday Sheriff Noble received a telegram from Deputy-Sheriff Howard Johnston, who is stationed at Braidwood, stating that although there had been no open acts of violenne committed, there were numerous indications of trouble brewing, and suggesting that precautionary measures be taken to quell a riot, in case there should be que. The Sheriff went down to Braidwood on the recommodation-train in the evening, and on arriving found what he considered a state of affairs which demanded additional police force, and accordingly telegraphed to Deputy-Sheriff Henry Pipenbrink, in this city, for posse comitatus. The telegram was received about 8 o'clock p. m., and at 10:40 Deputy-Sheriff Tillotson, accompanied by twenty-one men, were prepared to go.

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN

at Braidwood they were met by Mayor McLanghlin, who advised the Sheriff and posse not to make any demonstration. There was no necessity for it. No danger existed except in the minds of a few of the deputies, and in his opinion the presence of additional deputies would do more towards infaming the strikers than otherwise.

His counsel was finally accepted and the majority of the posse boarded the next train and went on to Dwight, where they spent the remainder of the night, retarning to this city cariy this morning. Thus ended the terrible raid on Braidwood. A few of the more valuant once remained at Braidwood and day, and consequently are full to over-flowing with the recital of their valorous deeds

and exploits. They all, as far as we can ascertal speak very highly of Mayor McLaughiin's evide candor and fairness in stating the situation. AURORA.

A MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Aumona, Ill., July 24.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shopmen here held another meeting tonight. About 800 were present. The Committee sent into Chicago to confer with the managers of the road reported that the Company seem dispose ise and adjust matters to the satisfac to compromise and adjust matters to the satisfac-tion of all. The advance demanded was 10 per cent for all mechanics, and \$1.25 for laborers pay for all over-time. Robert Harris, President of the road, and Mr. Strong, Superintendent, said that no definite answer could be given until they had

OTHER COMMITTEES that were on the way from Creston and Galesburg for the same purpose, but that, as soon as they received all the petitions, they would see that everything was satisfactory. The Company have been having all their dead freight and all passenger and freight cars got out of Chicago, so that now there is no rolling stock in that city. They feer no serious troible, but are prepared for any emergency. The men in the shops here are intelligent, and most of them say that, if a strike occurs, they will protect the property of the Railroad Company against any mob.

against any mob.

THE FIREMEN

all along the road are bolding meetings to-night, and engineers, conductors, brakemen, and firemen will hold joint incetings to-morrow night, and. Thursday morning, will send in delegations and demand an increase of pay for conductors, orakemen, and firemen of 20 per cent, and engineers 10 per cent, and all men to class the same and receive full pay. This is the pay which was received in 1873, before the cat-down. The sentiment of the people here will sustain the men in any reasonable demand, as they are an orderly set, and will do not damage, to properly. There is not much excitement here, everything being in order.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—The following was

issued to-day:

PROGLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ENECUTIES DEFARMENT, ENGINEERS, July 24, 1877.

WHEREAS, Disorders and lawlessness have recently occurred in some of the States of this Union, and fears are entertained that they may extend to this State and

and fears are entertained the state it is this State; and White Error. By the Constitution of our State it is made the duty of the Governor to take care that the law be fauthfully executed;

Therefore, I. Shelby M. Cuilom, Governor of Illinois, by virtue of the anthority in me vested, do hereby issue this my proclamation, and call upon the people of this State to abstain from any acts of violence or lawlessness, and to mid in maintaining. While the right of the people to asthe people of this State to abstain from any acts of violence or lawiessness, and to hid in maintaining the peace. While the right of the people to assemble peaceably and discass their real or hipposed prievances is guaranteen by our form of Government, and the ballot-box is open for the correction of all evils in legislation, violence and outbreaks against the law are thus left absolutely without excuse or justification. Let all good citizens remember this, and resolutely array themselves on the side of law and order. Let all exciting appears trending to violence be discountenanced, and the peace of society be maintained, and the property of the people be protected. I especially call upon all Mayors of cities, Sheriffs, and others charged with the excention of the laws, that they be virilant in repressing the first symptoms of violence, and upon all good citizens that they stand ready to aid the officers of the law in keeping the peace.

keeping the peace.
In witness whereof, I have herennic set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Springfield this 24th day of July, A. D. 1877. By GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

JOLIET. GUARDING THE PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns,

JOLIET, Ill., July 24.—A telegraphic order was received here this evening from Gov. Cullom in structing the Citizens' Corps to proceed to the Pen itentiary and assist in guarding that institution The command have not a round of ammunition, although well equipped in other respects. A supply of ammunition has been ordered from Chicago to be sent via wagon train. The excitement here is suppressed but intense, augmented slightly by a street encounter, which took place early in the screet encounter, which now place early in the evening, between a striker and one of the militia. Mayor Elwood is absent in Chicago, and Ald. Woodruff has charge of municipal affairs. No trouble has occurred on the Hock Island Road, and no preparations have been made to suppress a possible riot.

no preparations have been made to suppress a possible riot.

THE STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to Description.

JOLIET, Ill., July 24.—The brakenien of the Chicago & Alton Raniroad employed here struck this afternoon, notifying other employes that they would not be allowed to continue work. The Company is moving sil its freight-cars on this division on to eithe-tracks between stations. The quarrymen at Lemont are reported ready to strike, and warned the Chicago & Alton folks to-day to take their cars ont of the town.

An ADDITIONAL STRIKE.

The switchmen of the Joliet cut-off division of the Michigan Ceptral Rullroad have struck, demanding the same pay as similar laborers receive on the main line, and giving the Company twenty-four hours to accede to the demand. This would be an increase of \$5 per mouth on their present pay.

PEORIA. TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW. Prouta, Ill., July 24.—At the present writing it ooks as if all the trouble here would be avoided, meeting of the Toledo, Peoria & Wersaw Rail-A meeting of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad men was held last night, and resolutions were passed to the effect that unless the wages were restored to the old figures, they would strike to-day, and do all in their power to prevent others from filling their piaces. A committee was appointed to wait on Superintendent Finney and place the matter beforenim. A pactial compromise has been effected, and the officers of the road apprehend no violence. There have been no demodstrations here yet, although the coopers have struck, and the coalminers probably will. The military are still under arms, awaiting orders.

MENDOTA.

THE PARMERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 24.—The serionsness of the strike is being felt here. This is the crossing-point of the chicago, Burlington & Quiney and the Illinois Central Roads, and where the transferring takes piace. The agents along the line have re-ceived orders to stop the shipping of freight, and no transfers were received by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. An immense number of cars are switched all along the line, and cattle are be-ing taken into pastures. Farmers were obliged to return home with grain, etc., 10-day.

MICHIGAN DETROIT.

Special Disnutch to The Fribune. DETROIT. Mich., July 24 -- To this hour rail road matters here are quiet. The Detroit Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to-day stopped freight trains, and on that road and the Canada Southern none but passenger trains are now Canada Southern none but passenger trains are now running. The Great Western has compromised with its employes and thus avoided a strike. A committee came from Jackson and held a conference this afternoon with Supt. Ledyard and James F. Joy, asking that the reduction in pay be restored. Joy, reduction in pay be restored. Joy, reduction in pay be restored. Joy, reduction would have to be enforced. The Company had been forced to reduce salaries, from President down, or else discharge large number of employes. It was a question of half a loaf or no bread, and it now remains for employes to choose which they will accept. In any event, the Michigan Central will make no compromise with its men, whether they strike or not. The authorities have not been idle, and, if any attempt at a distarbance is made, the rioters will probably be greatly surprised at the preparations they will be greatly surprised at the preparations they will find completed for their benefit.

JACKSON.

THE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

Jackson. Mich., July 24.—Central Railross men met to-night, according to agreement. The Committee of Fifteen to confer with officials ar-rived herp at 6 p. m., but were very reticlent as to rived here at 6 p. m., but were very reticlent as to the result of the conference until they reported. No one was admitted to the hall but railroad-men, and the meeting was very orderly. Mr. Rat Stewart presided, and the Committee reported that in a conference with Mesers. Joy and ledyard those centlemen and informed them that it was impossible to accede to their demand, as the receipts and business of the road would not warrant it. The meeting was addressed by several members of the Committee, who advised coolness and deliberation before any steps towards a strike should be taken. It was finally resolved that they should invite Mesers, Joy and Ledyard to address them at the passenger-house to-morrow at 8 p. m. Certainly, our railroad men are people we ma? well feel proud of. No disturbance of undue excitement marred the proceedings. Fully 600 were present.

EAST SAGINAW.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 24.—The railroad disturbances are the all-absorbing topic here. The Flint & Pere Marquette Company is receiving no freight for the East or West, and simply doing a local business on its own line. As the wages of its employes have not been reduced, no trouble is apprehended. Trains on the Mackinac & Detroit and Bay City Divisions of the Central are ranning as

nsual, although it is expected they will be involved with the main line. Company E. Third Regiment of Michima State troops of this city, have just received orders to proceed to Detroit, and will leave on a special train in the morning.

ADRIAN.

ADRIAN. Mich., July 21.—A big excursion arranged for Saturday from this city via the Lake Shore and Canada Sonthern to Detroit hims been a andoned for the present by advice of the railway officials. Strong appeals by civision officers to shop hands and employes not to enter any inimica combination have had a restraining effect, but the feeling of the Company's retainers is not cordial.

CANADA.

ST. THOMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunt.

St. Tuonas, July 24.—The railway strike throughout the United States has extended to the Canada Southern to-day. At a meeting of employes here last evening it was decided to strike at 7 o'clock to-night, but this morning it was concluded to bring on the crisis at noon. The officen A STRIKE. of the Company are determining what should be of the Company are determining what should be done under the circumstances. Tillinghast, President, telegraphed from Buffalo suspending the reduction circulars, and Muir, who has been East, which a request that no action be taken on the part of the men until his return to-morrow. These representations were made to the leaders in the strike movement, who "REFUSED TO ACCEST ANY ASSIRANCES. Accordingly, at 12 0 clocks, a yard engine was taken possession or and run into the round-home by the firemen and brakenne on survice. The shops were next visited, and the employee ordered to quit work. Many of the latter have been in the service of the Company since the opening of the shops.

the reduction, but were threatened with personal violence if they acted contrary to the orders of the strikers. At the same time messages were sent to train-men all along the line to stop trains at wastever point they happened to be. Crows. of along 500, many of whom were Air-Line employe, wasted around the station for the arrival of the mail train from the East, which was half an hoar late, owing to the troubles at Buffalo.

the men proceeded to sever engine and mail-car from passenger conches, and brakes were firmly set on the latter. At this time a large crowd of citi-zens had gathered, and were anxiously waiting the next move. Passengers were excited and indig-

THE NUMBER OF CANADA SOUTHERN MEN on strike here is about 250. The Air Line men, is reported, will strike to night, and a mass meeting of employes will be held to-night to give ves

The strikers of the Canada Southern Railread held a mass-meeting, in pursuance of a call, at Town-Unil this evening, and adopted the followin resolutions:

Resolved. That we demand a recall of the circular of Mr. Tillinghast of July 9, making a reduction of 10

per cent.

Resourd. That none of the employes engaged is the strike simil be discharged or removed from their respective situations.

Resourd. That we depend upon receiving the backpay now due on or before the 15th of August, and that we shall begotive our pay upon a regularie-gatalities. The meeting was unanimous and largely attended, and the voice of the same was harmonious and evinced a determination to be arm and uncompromising until the Company should comply with the terms embodied in the above resolutions.

LONDON. QUIET. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, July 24.—The all-absorbing topic here is the railway strikes. At present people are anxiously speculating on what is likely to take place on the Great Western. There is considerable suppressed feeling among the hands, and various hreats heard of what will be done in case the uest of the men is not complied with. There come agitators among them who speak of strikin

NO APPREHENSIONS.

MONTREAL

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MONDREAL, July 24.—There are no apprehensions at the head offices here of a strike on the Grand Trunk. A slight reduction of wages will entered into between the men and Mr. Hickson last January, and it is said the men are perfectly satisfied with the terms.

GRAND TRUNK.

COMPROMISE.

MONTREAL, July 24.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and its employes have effected an amicable arrangement. A slight reduction of wages will take place. The men are satisfied, and a strike will be avoided.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE.

AN EMBARGO.

Bantimore, July 24.—A notice, posted on the Merchanis Exchange, says: & The Northern Cen-tral Road is receiving no freight, the strikers having given the Company until noon to accede to their demand." DISSENSION.

DISSENSION.

Numerous telegrams and lengthy correspondence between Gen. French and Col, Sharp, of the Balkimore & Ohio Railroad, are published, which show that French was upheid by the Secretary of War and Gen. Hancock in his action. It appears that Sharp not only interfered with French's orders, but also with his subordinates. French insisted upon another army officer taking the command, and Gen. Getty was appointed.

THE STRIKERS.

The employes of the Northern Central Road state that they will continue work if an answer to the note sent by them to the officials is favorable; if not, they would all withdraw from the service of the Company. The men say that in the latter event they will not do any injury to the property of the Company, but, at the same time, will not allow any other persons to take their places.

Trains of two companies went out yesterday.

places.
Trains of two companies went out yesterday, as usual, and will likewise do so to-day.
The decision of the Fresident and Directors is awaited with considerable anxiety, as on it depends whether the large body of men, probably 400 or 500, will refuse to perform their usual duties, and the operations of the Company be sub-pended.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—A reply was given this afternoon to the application of the employes of the Northern Central and Baltimore & Potomac Railroads for the restoration of the wages paid previous to the recent reduction. Col. Scott says the application will be laid before the Board of Directors; that their setention was at present occupied in such important matters it could not receive immediate notice. Col. Scott thanked the employes for their fidelity. The shopmen then resolved to continue work. The trainmen meet to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—0 p. m. —This city has been as quict as usual during the day, but there is a visible etrong undercurrent of apprehension, which is strengthening by the furtive efforts of some reckless agitators to fan the excitement. There is a good deal of talk to the effect that the mob will try it again soon. This afternoon, by invitation of ex-Gov. Low and Gen. McComb, at large number of the most prominent citizens may at the Chamber of Commerce to concert measures to assure the public safety, W. T. Coleman in the chair. It was decided to organize a committee of cibizens to co-operate in case of need with the police and military, and a committee of twenty-four was selected to organize citizens. Mr. Coleman reminded the meeting of the time of the old Vigliance Committee of which many of those present here were members, and a universal sentiment was expressed in favor of prompt and tiporough measures to secure safety to life and property against any contingency. The Committee of Twenty-four is now in executive session. Rolls have been opened, and the citizens are signing freely. The vetran Vigitantes of San Francisco have not forgotten the leasons of the past. It is believed the section of to-day will have a powerful moral effect on the dangerous classes.

dangerous classes.

A VIRGINIA CITY DISPATCH says the miners there are in full sympathy the Eastern strikers, but have as yet mad demonstrations, nor are any expected.

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Early in the secured the same Road, first object of workmen th ployed on th

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rabble throug Side, attacking the operative about noon. this force was the crowd reac ever they fou stop. In nine the winth case It was clear jects of the C leaders. The separated into rections, all be until enough s to lisure the su Thoogh work w the city, still the the ranks of the Ai 3 o'clock i been defeated h organization. The curlosity-rank and file of ginning to lose

on the part of t looked for mat the members o ing. In this th ars were con gruige against izens respon positions. It compelled the i toward sacking tramps to incite During the de their supordis eye was kept ther were he pend their fury move. There

> necessity. A and there a str At nightfall were busily at efforts of the la the evenis the leaders of dered, and w prinkling of p

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clock a yard engine was ran into the round-nonse men on strike. The shops

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TREAL. le said the men are perfectly

D TRUNK. MPHAMISE.

.—The Grand Trunk Railway loyes have effected an acadessight reduction of wages will a are satisfied, and a strike

RYLAND. TIMORE.

14.—A notice, posted on the ways: "The Northern Cen-

is and lengthy correspondence i and Col. Sharp, of the Bulgi-d, are published, which show held by the Secretary of War a his action. It appears that reed with French's orders, but nates. French insisted upon aking the command, and Gen.

the Northern Central Read continue work if an answer on to the officials is favorould all withdraw from the my. The men say that is the pany, but, at the same time, other persons to take their

panies wert out yester'ay, owise do so to day, e Fresident and Directors is said anxiety, as on it design flow to perform their said tune of the Company be sus-

L. A reply was given this af-ation at the employes of the I Baltimore & Potomae Rail-ion of the wayes paid previous in tol. Scott says the appoin-fore the Board of Directors; was at present occupied in ters it could not receive imme-cott thanked the employes for hopping then resolved to you-anmen steet to-mocrow.

IFORNIA.

IGILANTES.

IGILAN

IT IS HERE

General Strike Among the Chicago Railroad Operatives.

Where It Began, and How Carried from Place to Place.

Demands of the Illinois Central. Rock Island, and Other Employes.

gangs of Half-Grown Boys Closing Up All the Tactories,

Scaring Women, Intimidating Men, Sacking a Brewery, and Making it Lively Generally.

Starting a Fire for Fun-Stopping the West Side Cars-Other Cheerful Eccentricities.

Mass-Meetings in the Evening at Maskell Hall and on Market Street.

The Obstructionists at the Latter Place Gently Removed by the Police.

One of the Workingmen's Leaders Has a Talk with the Mayor --- Scenes at the City-Hall.

The Militia Called Under Arms-A Visit to the Armories-All Quiet at Night.

& Large Force of United States Troops Will Arrive Here To-Day.

With the failure of yesterday the danger of mob rule in Chicago has passed. That there was an effort to institute a riot cannot be denied, but the ludicrous ending of the endeavor is most important as showing the utter impracticability of estab-Hishing anarchy in this city.

Early in the morning the switchmen of the Mich-

igan Central, who had struck the night before, en-

recorded that they refused to take any action further than that necessary to secure their supposed

The Communists, on the other hand, marched in a rabble through the estern line of the West Side, attacking all the manufactories, compelling the operatives to abandon work. This was at about noon. For every workingman they secured, this force was augmented by a score of Boys, until the crowd reached about 1,000 in number. Wherever they found a man at work they made him stop. In nine cases out of ten he went home. In the tenth case he followed through curiosity.

At 9 o'clock the freight men on the Illinois central who work in and around the yards quietly stopped work. They are the switchmen and helpers who make up the trains, numbering about 100; and the men case is a support of the control of

jects of the Communists. There were too many

held in a quiet manner. The men seemed to be peaceably disposed, and firm in their demands for what they termed their "Just rights." The crowd was frequently augmented by outsiders and idless, and at one time it was feared that these intermeddlers would inflame the passions of the strikers, and cause them to commit acts of violence. But tool heads ruled the strikers, and wise counsel prevailed, and the men simply busied themselves with winning over to their side laborers yet at work in various freight warehouses. In a short time every outside laborer of the Michigan Central was numbered among the strikers, having willingly acquiesced or been coerced into the strike. But the inside freightmen, with one or two exceptions, re-

quiesced or been coerced into the strike. But the inside freightmen, with one or two exceptions, remained at their posts, notwithstanding the great-pressure brought to bear on them, and continued to discharge freight.

Having been successful at the Michigan Central depots, the strikers proceeded in a body to the Baltimore & Onlo and Illinois Central freight depots, where, after much persuasion, the train bands of those roads joined hands with the strikers.

igan Central, who had struck the night before, entered upon the enterprise of making trouble. They secured the sympathy of other employes of the fast object of attack was the Illinois Central, whose workpen they induced to join them. Those employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quíncy came next, and subsequently the Michigan Southern and Roat Island fell in.

At this time the crowd, not yet raised to the dignity of a mob, amounted in numbers to about 500 workingmen. The lumder district came next, and workingmen and began their incendiary urgings toward carrying the city by storm. To the credit of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to recorded that they refused to take any action further than the crowd of the railroad men it is to bloodshed during the daylight hours. The Michigan Central general Passenger Agent, and Mr. C. O. Wheeler, backed by their camployes, as they expressed it. Of 'making things and the department of the deportment of victan out all the railroad dimeter the dedention of weldon, which had threat-report created no little excitement, and as general riot seemed innimient. The mob son papeared and as they marked down the Illinois Central trail. The discharged the direction of Weddon, which had the direction of Weddon, which had the directi

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

A TALK WITH MR. TUCKER. The chief point of interest on the South Side was, of course, the Union Depot and its belongings, where some 200 men were employed in load ing and unloading cars and moving the same in and

stopped. Work. A log at the sea manufacture in the tenth case he rollowed through contents. There were too many leaders. They could not agree. So the crowd sparated into squalter contents in the contents of the special spe freight-houses, numbering about 100; and the mer who pick, assort, and store the freight in the cars,

would sustain him in saying that the road meant to be only just and fair, and, if the men would wait till after this time of excitement and trouble, helping the officers to keep peace and harmony, be would gnarantee that their demands should be helping the officers to keep peace and harmony, be would gnarantee that their demands should be helping the officers to keep peace and harmony, be would into carcfully, and they should be fally saying the dense; but he would warrant that everything should be satisfactory. Of course, if the men wheld to strike be could not prevent it, and though he deplered such action, and boped they would try to prevent it, and men to the office and make suggestions or seek advice.

But the best thing to do now was to wait till this excitement was over, and then seek an adjustment of grievances,—not try to "swap horses while crossing the stream."

The Committee, after expressing the confidence in Mr. Tucker feit by all the mea, returned to the yards at the foot of Laxe street, evidently not satisfied, but still desirous of the return to their old wares. One of two members of the delegation were especially disastised, and characterized the conference as "all talk."

In the meanime, the freight-men, laborers, and they all the mean the state of the company is hold all freight shipped to Charace at their pay insust be restored.

At about 10 c'clock Mr. Tucker's sanctum was visited by Asortism Deputations. They had made all the conference as "all talk."

A About 10 c'clock Mr. Tucker's sanctum was visited by Asortism Deputation, and the same had the surprise to the provision of the company is hold all freight and passenger, were running on the visited by Asortism Deputation, and the same had the surprise to the company and the same had the surprise to the company and the same had the surprise to the company and the surprise to the company and the surprise to the company and the surprise to the company appeals to be former, but the mean four freight laborers and one switchman—who had belonged

defoits, the strikers proceeded in a body to the Baltimore do do not millions Central Tedjate the poles, where, after much persuasion, the train suands of those roads joined hands with the strikers.

AN INFORMAL MERTING was been been as the strikers and the foreign and the strikers and the striker of the commanies. No infaminate for the strikers and the striker of the commanies. No infaminate for the strikers and the strikers are the strikers and the strikers a

#### ROCK ISLAND AND SOUTH-ERN.

HAVING SUCCEEDED in closing the freight depots at the foot of East Lake street, the crowd, numbering between 200 and 300, started south through the railroad yards to Randolph street, thence to Wabash avenue, and south on that thoroughfare. Each one had a stick or piece of scantling, with one end shaved off, resembling a primitive base-ball bat. They marched mostly two and two, but there were some strag-glers in the rear, and while one now and then cheer-ed, generally they kept pretty quiet. Their presstop and look, and many of the spectators said. "The strike had commenced." The crowd made their way without stopping to the out and in fæight depots of the Michigan Southern Railroad, street, between Pacific avenue and Sherman street. In all there were about 100 men at work in these depots-goading and unloading and delivering freight to tracks.

depots-boading and anloading and delivering freight to tricks.

THE MOB DIVIDED IN POLK STREET, one-half going to the Michigan Central depots, and the other to that of the kock Island Company. The 'in' depot of the former they entered from Sherman street,—not the whole crowd, but a few. The leader was a dark-complexioned man, with chin whiskers and a pipe in his mouth, and a slip of pine wood in his hand. He jumped up to the flooring, which is about three fectabove the street, and those with him showed a disposition to follow. But he told them to keep back,—that only five should enter. The order was obeyed, and the others fell back. There were only a dozen men at work at the time. Going up to those nearest he told them to stop. They did so, and as soon as the remainder became aware of what was in the wind they also ceased from laboring.

SOME OF THEM DID NOT WANT TO QUIT, but Mr. Hiddle, the agent, gave them orders to do so in order to avoid a disturbance. The only thing at all out of the way said by the leader was, that if the men didn't quit work, the crowd would make them. There were at the time quite a number of trucks waiting to load up, but the strikers would not permit the drivers to take any goods from the depot.

trucks waiting to load up, but the strikers would not permit the drivers to take any goods from the depot.

THEY DEMANDED AN ABSOLUTE SUSPENSION OF THE FREIGHT BUSINESS.

The railroad officials had anticipated a movement of this kind, and accordingly had brought to the depot every car that arrived slonday night, with a view of delivering as rapidly as possible. This early interference, however, left them with about 100 loaded cars on hand—fifty of which came in the evening previous. These laborers who were compelled to stop were getting \$1, and were satisfied with the wages, and would have kept right on under ordinary circumstances.

This same crowd of strikers next went to THE "OUT" FREIGHT DEPOT, which is on the south side of Polk street, directly opposite the other. There were twenty-five men at work there for the same wages as at the "in" depot, and they had no thought of quitting. The moe, however, told them to do so, and they did. Going thence into the yard adjoining they were joined by the party who had visited the Rock Island "out" depot. At this place the men stopped when requested to do so. There were twenty-six of them. No opposition was made to loading up what freight there was in the house, or to the trucks which had brought goods taking it back. Their object was, at the Michigan Southern, to stop all business. No demonstration of any kind was made. Only a dozen entered the building. The advent of these strikers drew to the scene a large crowd, mostly those who happened to be in the vicinity. Curosity was their incentive. So that when the two sections of strikers united, there were in the neighborhood of 1.000 people in Poik street, between Pacific and Fifth avenues.

THE HANDS IN THE DEPOT

having knocked off, the crowd turned their attention to a freight switch-engine at work in the yard. The two men on it were told to stop, and, after they had removed some care from the main track, they started the locomotive off towards the shops, amid the cheers of the crowd.

While the strikers were in the Ro

were all closed.

THE CROWED WENT ON DOWN THE TRACK, having received no accessions, and stopped at the transfer depot of the Michigan Southern on Twelfth street naar the bridge. The six or eight men employed there heeded the admonition of the leader, and work came to a stand-still.

The strikers apparently forgot all about the Rock Island "in" depot, which was somewhat out of their line of march, continuing on down the track without paying it a visit.

In the progress they requested several trackmen to stop, but nothing was said to the flagmen at the street crossings.

The result of this raid on the freight-houses was that from Harrison street south, west of Pacific avenue, there was

NOTHING DOING ALL DAY, the occasional going or coming of a passenger-train being the only thing which disturbed the general silence. The men thus forcibly compelled to quit work were very bitter in their expressions against the mob. for they had families to support, and could not afford to lie life. Besides, they claimed that two-thirds of those who intimidated them were not railroad men at all, but outsiders, who had no right to interfere with them. Nearly all who quit under compulsion said they would return to work as soon as orders were given to that effect. The freight-agents, however, deemed it the best policy to remain quiet for at least the day, to see what would be the upshot of the matter.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a gang of men. perhaps 200. and a lot of boys appeared in the vicinity of the bonded warehouses below the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad depot, and walked a long the tracks between the freight depots of the above-named road. They were quiet and peaceful enough, and were supposed by the men about the neighborhood to be the strikers of the Michigan Coutrul Railroad. The authorities in charge of the freight depots deemed it best to prevent the possibility of any trouble with them, and closed the depots immediately, refusing to receive and deliver any more freight. The employes were told to quit work, and they most of them went home, glad to get a day's rest. None of them, as fix as is known, joined he band of strikers. One of the depot-employes, in conversation with a reporter of The Traitvag, said that as far as he knew there was no probability of any of the men of his class (inside workers) striking. Some of them were dissatisfied with their wares, but not enough dissatisfied to leave their fituations. The trackmen and the depot-laborers were the ones who had stopped work, but the majority of the 200 men before meationed were not railroad men nor even laboring men. They were loafers and thieves, to whom a fight was a treat and plunder a custom. Be that as it may, they proved to be alarming to the manarers of the road, who ordered no more trains sent out, nor allowed to come in.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD, very soon after the appearance of the gang, began to make up trains of empty cars and send them out to suburban switches, where they would be safe from the depredations of a mob within the city limits. It was done partly, no doubt, to prevent the spreading of the blaze in the lumber-yards, which are "contagions" to the freight depots, in case the cars should be fired. The band of rioters did not attempt to force any of theme in the lumber-yards to stop working, though operations in all the yards were largely suspended, and also in the manarer of the mobility and thus the railroad mo

street for perhaps an hour, and then DEPARTED TOWARD THE SOUTH.

DEPARTED TOWARD THE SOUTH.

Of course they were accompanied by an immense rabble of idiers, boys, women, and children, who cheered occasionally to assure themselves that they were in sympathy with the strikers, and desired to be amused. An unusually loud yell from some quarter of the crowd would centre them at one point, and any little out-of-the-way occurrence would send them hither and thither in great haste, and apparently amid the greatest excitement.

It seems that comparatively early in the morning they had passed the freight depots of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railrond at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twelfth street, and the employes there had stopped work.

THE LEADE were Messrs. Strehle, known Communist orate train read an accomplishing its metal round-houses, went for the found in another ing they had passed the freight depots of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railrond at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twelfth street, and the employes there had stopped work.

ployes there had stopped work.

THEY REFURNED AFTER SOME HOURS, and, finding that the men had returned to work, they were inclined to kick up a muss then and there. The suspension of work quieted them, and they departed, still going south. About Sixteenth or Eighteenth streets they congregated in large numbers, and the rabble at that point was unusually large. They kicked around in the dust for some time until they were all nearly suffocated, and then about 200, apparently the same 200 who had kept together during all the operations, took possession of a freight engine and some empty freight cars and started toward the shops of the Rock Island Road at Forty-third street.

### CROSSING THE RIVER.

FROM TWELFTH STREET the mob, now numbering fully 700, moved along the tracks to Sixteenth street, and from thence over the Burlington bridge to the extensive freight-yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Qumcy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, on Six-teenth street, from Canal to Halsted. Probably teenth street, from Canal to Halsted. Probably eight engines were employed in these yards by the Burlington Koad in shifting. These were soon seized by the mob, and, under penalty of inetant annihilation, the engineers and firemen were compelled to side-track them just under the Halsted street viaduct. Several employes of the road here quit work, and joined the roving vagabonds, now rendered almost wild by their uninterrupted success. The mob then set up a yell, and cried "Down with the thieving monopolies," and straightway invested the numerous freight houses located in that vicinity. All of the Burlington men were

cried "Bown with the threving straightway invested the numerous freight houses located in that vicinity. All of the Burlington men were

COMPELLED TO CEASE WORK,
and for the time mob rule was supreme. About 200 of the Burlington men were thus driven from their posts of duty. Many of them soon clasped hands with their intimidators, and, armed with latus and similar weapons, a move was made on the extensive transfer depot of the Northwestern Road, and over sixty men were driven from work, most of whom took sides with the strikers, and immediately joined them. From thence they moved on the round-house of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

At the Burlington yards the yardmen were allordered from work, and they peacefully complied, in many instances joining the strikers.

GOING WEST.

The mob, which side-tracked the engines of the Burlington Road, and closed the freight houses of the Northwestern and Burlington Roads at Sixteenth street, by indalging in many oral extravaganzas, soon brought to the front numerous recreits, and thus reinforced, the hoodlums, with many an idiotic yell and crazy acclamation, started double-quick for the ears-hops of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, located on Lake street, some miles west of the city. Continually, during the march did numerous squads drop out of the ranks, and before Western avenue was passed there were only a hundred men. A reporter subsequently visited the Northwestern car-shops, and found everything working as usual. The men said they were getting, and the numes good feeling prevailed. They all spoke highly of the course pursued by the Company, and expressed themselves as loyal to its interests. Mr. W. Campbell, the Master Car-Builder, informed the reporter that the men had been as faithful as he could wish, and he had no doubt but they were as anxious to repel any attempts at interference as he was himself. He states that the only difference he noticed during the day was the number of strange men applying to him for work, which he was sorry he could

ROCK ISLAND. THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE MEN at the shops on Monday to wait on President Riddle and Assistant-Superintendent Manville called upon those gentlemen early in the day. Superintendent Manville told the Committee that, if the Northwestern Railroad Company yielded to the demands of their men, the Rock Island Company would do the same. The men thereupon returned to the shops to await developments. Assistant-Superintendent Manville visited the shops on the 12:20 cummy trains and told T. B. Truombly, foreman of the engineers, fremen, and train-men,

WHEN THE RAILWAY MEN WOKE UP YESTER-DAY MORNING they congratulated themselves that they had escaped the general strike which was expected to be inaugurated during the night. The situation in the morning was the same as it had been the day before, with the exception that the switchmen of the Micnigan Central had struck during the night. This, however, was considered of little importance. All of a sudden, about 8 o'clock a. m., the men who work at the freight houses of the Michigan Central work at the freight houses of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads,— all of winch are situated at the foot of South Water all of which are situated at the foot of South Water street,—quit work. They then called upon the switchmen, trainmen, firemen, engineers, etc., and persuaded them to quit work. The switchmen of the Illinois Central shortly after this went to the office of the Illinois Central went to the office of the Illinois Central went to the office of the Illinois Central, where they were received by Mr. Joseph Tucker, Master of Transportation, and other officials of the road. They demanded an increase of their wages. Mr. Tucker explained to them the situation quite fully, and said that the Illinois Central was still paying higher wages than most other roads, and if the pay of the switchmen was increased, he had to treat all other employes of the road the same, He showed them that the sainries of the officials had been reduced in a much larger proportion than those of the employes, and the large falling off in the earnings of the road necessitated such a course. He was willing to look into their case carefully after this excitement had passed, and if a wrong had been done them it would be rectified as soon as possible. He hoped they would try to prevent a strike on the road, as such action would hart them and the other employee as much as the road.

THE MEN LEFT NOT ENTIRELY SATISFED with Mr. Tucker's promises and remarks. At the yard they met the crowd again, who soon succeed, ed in persuading them to run all the switch engines on to a side-track and abandon them. From here the crowd went along the tracks on the Lake-Front and induced all the mis membroyed by the

ed in persuading them to run all the switch engines on to a side-track and abandon them. From nere the crowd went along the tracks on the Lake-Front and induced all the men employed by the lilinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads to John them. Along the route they were Joined by a large number of Communists and members of the Carpenter's and other Unions. These latter parties had evidently been waiting for the railway men to begin the strike that they might assume charge of and go on with the work. It is but fair to say that when the crowd reached Polk street's there, were but few railroad men among them. At this point the crowd divided in two parties, one-half going south to the Illinois Central round-houses and shops at Weldon on Sixteenth street, while the other half went west on Polk street to the freight-house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. At all these places they encountered but little trouble in inducing the men to quit work. The crowd on Polk street went west and crossed the river. They made a raid on nearly all the manufactories and large business-houses along Canti, defferson, Washington, Desplaines, and other streets, and compelled them to close up, and drove out the workingmen. At no place did they encounter any particular opposition. At one or two places the doors were closed against them, but in every instance they were bursted in and the workmen compoled to leave.

were Messrs. Strehle, Schilling, and other well-known Communist orators. The second gang, after accomplishing its mission at the Illinois Central round-houses, went also to the West Side and operated among the lumber-yards with much success. The details of the operations of both gangs will be found in another part of the paper. In the meanwhile the railway officials improved their time by taking measures to prevent the property under their charge from being destroyed or damaged by SENDING ALL THAT COULD BE MOVED TO PLACES OF SAPETY.

sending all that could be moved or cambaged by sending all that could be moved or places. Of sapert.

When the mob reached the freight-houses, depots, etc., of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwankee & St. Faul, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Chicago & Alton, and the Fan-Handle Railroads they found the shope closed and the yards described, all work having previously been suspended by the officials of these roads.

The Passencer trains were allowed to run by the strikers, but as all the switch-engines had been run on side tracks and the fires put out. It was not an easy matter to get the trains in order, yet most of the roads succeeded in dispatching the passenger trains on time.

The Michigan Central Railroad stopped the receiving of freight as soon as it was notified that the switchmen had struck, but freight which was at the freight-houses was delivered during the day. This road sent out all its regular passenger trains and expects to get them through without trouble via the Great Western and New York Central Railroads. The latter road sent a dispatch to Mr. H. C. Wentworth, of the Michigan Central, that its trains were running regularly via Niagara Falls Branch. No trains were running however, via Buffalo. There was some trouble at the yard of this Company during the afternoon. A crowd of several hundred appeared at the freight-house and forced two engines to get on the side-treck. They also forced their way into the freight-house to satisfy themselves that no workwas done. The switchmen on the road, before striking, called on Mr. Wheeler and demanded an increase of about 25 per cent, namely: 370 for day men and \$60 for night men. Mr. Wheeler reported the matter to General Manager Ledyard, at Detroit, who replied by telegraph that the demand of the Chicago witchmen was unand demanded an increase of about 25 per cent, namely: \$70 for day men and \$00 for night men. Mr. Wheeler reported the matter to General Manager Ledyard, at Detroit, who replied by telegraph that the demand of the Chicago switchmen was unreasonable, and he felt that on reflection the men must so see it. The reduction made in their wages May I was estimated in the reduction of July 1, having been calculated that the total reduction should not exceed 10 per cent, and they should be satisfied with this. The demand they now make to be increased to an amount not hitherto paid cannot be granted. He had confidence enough in their loyalty to the Company and in their judgment that the reduction was a matter of necessity. He hoped for their own sakes as well as for their families that they would accept the reduction cheerfully, with the knowledge that with better times would come better pay. Subsequent evenits showed that Mr. Ledyard had an entirely wrong opinion of his men, as they ktruck right after receiving his reply. As already stated, the switchmen of the Illunds Central Railicoad called upon the officers of the road and demanded an increase. Their demands being deemed unjust and unreasonable by Mr. Tucker, they left and joined the other employes in the strike. Mr. Tacker experienced much trouble in making up his passenger trains, as all his switch-engines had been stopped. He succeeded, however, in getting one of them ready for work and started all his regular passenger trains on time. The thr-ugh passenger trains on this road cannot go further south than Effingham or east than Indianapolis. A dispatch was received at the office of this Company in the afternoon that a crowd of 300 or 400 roughs had stopped the trains

(Continued on the Fifth Page.) IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS Brattons throughout the city we have established Bratch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. osaturdays. untile o clocky, in our on saturdays: william in winning, Bookseller and Stationer, William in winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 124 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1006 West Madison-st., near Western-Side News Depoi, 1 Blue Island-av., corper of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

vision-st. ANTON KROG. News Depot. Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. NO MORE RIOTERS WANTED, AS TIME 18 money, and time can be saved by investigating the French standard system of short-hand, which obtained the exclusive gold medals at all European exhibitions. It is the simplest and most rapidly-nequired system in the world. Instructions given free until parties are satisfied, Callon or address Prof. A. J. TEKININ, Exchange Building, Rhom 70, from 7 to 9 p. m.

MACHINERY.

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WELL LOCATED THE STREET SAME HOUSE AND LOT, WELL LOCATED THE STREET SAME HOUSE HOU

OR SALE-STONE-FRONT, ALL MODERN IM-provements, within 15 miles of the Tribune office, a cost. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Bjock. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OB SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from cago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest properly market, and shown free; abstract free: 10-cent trais eady on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR PROP erty only-Two first-cides farms in Wisconstn. I TELLER, 1004 Std e-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO BENT\_HOUSES,

West Side.

West Side.

TO RENT-THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENfeat houses in the city for the money, now in process of cretion at corner of Monroe and Oakley-sia. Its
be ready for occupancy Aug. 15.

Plans to be seen at our office.

POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

North Side, North Side.

To RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NEW 14 room house, south front, modern finish and improvedness, at low price; a 10-room marshe-front nice and near two lines states, in very good accidentation and near two lines states. In very good accident for the CHAS. N. HALK, 150 standolph-s.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO THEAP-UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN suites to private families: conveniently arranged or light housekeeping; at 273 South Clark-st. for light house keeping; at 273 South Clark-st.

TO RENT - FURNISHED OR UNNUINISHED rooms, double or single, the best in the city, very cheap. In Bryant Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room S4.

TO RENT - ROOMS - 85 CLARK-ST.: HANDSOME-ly furnished, cool, light, and unsurpassed; \$2.50, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per week.

TO RENT-12 ELDRIDGE-COURT, A LARGE well-furnished room on first floor. Delightful for room-mates. Private family. Use of bath. West Side.
To RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-NEW BRICK HOUSE
No. 517 Western-av.; modern improvements. In
quire at 383 Western-av. TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH use of bath-roam. 54 Pearce-st., near Haisted, between Van Buren and Harrison.

To RENT-A MICELY-FURNISHED SLEEPING room for one or two quies gentlemen. Inquire a lo South Ann-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$1.50 TO \$2.50 per week; convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

Stores

To RENT-A LARGE MANUFACTORY BUILDING with power (or desirable either for large storage, commission, or mercanthe houses); special attention of responsible parties engaged in any of the above pursuits is eniled to this large, well-located block on the stories before en. Lake and Randolph, could, and the stories with each lake and Randolph, could, and the stories with each lake and Randolph, could not be stories with each of the stories with each of the stories with each of the stories will be senting the stories will be responsible insunsfact with fit in out as desired for any form of business whatever. Good bank vanits in the building. Your interests will be served by applying at once to C. C. LANDT, Room 3, 188 East Madison:st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY AND her daughter, two furnished rooms on the West Side for light housekeeping. Terms must be low. Address, giving particulars, Z 79, Tribung office, WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, OR three or four rooms for light housekeeping, between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sis., east of State, at about \$15 per month. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEH.

Noney to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loan and Ballion Office (floeneed, see Baset Madison st. Established 1865.

I HAVE 160 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND IN northwestern lowa, upon which I wish to borrow \$225; will pay 8 per cent interest. Address M, Box 418, city Fost-Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT THE lowest entrent rates of interest in sums to suff. WASMANSDOIF & HEINEMANN, 163 Kandolph-st. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or or good collateral. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. MORTGAGE LOANS-\$1,000. \$1,500, \$2,500, AT8
per cent; large amounts at 7; several small amounts
of \$500. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalie-st. or 8500. JOHN R. AVERY & CO., 159 Lasaile-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY.
diamonds, machinery, warehouse receipts,—any
good collaterals. - 166 washington-st. Room 23.
TO LOAN—8500, 81,000, 81,500, AND OTHER SUMS
in hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C.
LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A LOAN—8300 FOR SIX MONTHS
on chattel mortgage; interest not to exceed 256
per month; ample security. Address Z 78, Tribune. 7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit; see our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

BOND, 102 Washington-st.
\$15.000 WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON cent with principals. Address Z 72, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side. O TWENTY-SECOND-ST. - MARBLE SWELL-of front, alcove or single room, with or without board; inest location on south Side; near lake; refer-ences. 282 WABASH-AV.—TO BENT FURNISHED rooms with board, 414 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO BENT — FURNISHED room, with board; references exchanged, 791 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT Jacove room, handsomely furnished, in a Jewess family; with board.

West Side.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON-TO rent, nicely-furnished suite of front rooms for gent and wife or two genes; also single room, with or without board 54 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.-PLEASANT ROOMS for gentleman and wife; single rooms for gentlemen. Prices to suit the times. 267 WALKEN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, bock room in a private family; good table and pleasant surroundings; also a few cay boarders accommodated.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASHAV., near Monroe-st. -\$1.50 per day. Rooms, 50 cents; meals, 40 cents; per week, \$5 to \$7.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House; furnished rooms with board; day-board, \$4 per week. SITUATION WANTED-BY TIDY. THOROCON.
Sgirl; good cook and jaundress; not afraid of work.
Country preferred. References satisfactory.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-AT DEXTER PARK DURING THE races, a package of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges for advertising. Said package of money is in the hands of the sergeant of Police of the Town of Lake. THOS. GRAHAM, Sengeant of Police, Town Hall, Town of Lake.

GRAHAM, Sergeant of Police, Town Hall, Town of Lake.

JOST—LAST EVENING, ON MICHIGAN-AV., In car Streenth-is, crossing, a white setter dog with biack head and earst answers to the name of Jerry. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 620 Michigan-av.

JOST—THE PERSON FINDING POCKET-BOOK Ondraining some money, notes, and railroad pass for William Galaway, will please return notes and pass, and keep the money. Address ZeS. Tribune office.

JOST—ON PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR TWENTY. Information, and ark blue lap-robe, with monogram. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at 548 Prairie-av. L OST-SUNDAY NIGHT, A LITTLE BLACK DOG, Any one returning him to 112 Pacific-av. will receive a liberal reward.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARnesses, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
commenced to the commenced of TOR SALE-GOOD EXPRESS WAGON, PATENT wheels, very cheap; or will take good stud borse or mare G.P. 1607 State-st.

POR SALE-TOP PHAETON, USED BUT ONE month, cheap. 386 West Adams-st. FOR SALE—to HORSES FROM 200 TO 1, 300 LBS.
Price from \$25 to \$200. Those horses must be sold.
In rear of 25 Blue Island-av.
POR SALE—A SMALL HORSE, YOUNG; HARNESS and light road wagon, weight, 120 pounds; will sell whole or separate. 244 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL

A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS AND organs. Our enormous stock of over 300 instruments must be reduced. We guarantee lower prices than can be found clies where in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. 510 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand plane warranted five years; price \$125 to \$250. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR household goods and merchandles of all kinds. Call or address D L. 271 Shedheld ax. STORAGE. A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned
to per-cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Mource-et.
MDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 YAN
Buren-st.—Storage for furniture and merchandise;
a trances; free insurance; vaults for valuable goods.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PERSONAL. PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN ON A VISIT TO CHIcago would like to correspond with a young lady or
widow, between 25 and 30; will be here for several
months; object acquaintance and whatever may result.
Address Z 68, Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP, Hookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN PRESCRIPTION CLORK, Address, with references, Z 90, Trib-

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN SIGN-PAINTING
he must be willing to serve three months withou
pay. Apply at W. EDMONDS', 443 Fifth av. WANTED-BOOT-FITTERS ON STOGA AND calf boots; Chicago prices paid. Apply to FORE-PAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn. WANTED-AT BASEMENT 200 BAST TWENTE WANTED - A GOOD WAGON IRONER TO GO into the country; married man preferred. Call at 202 Lake-st., at 10 s. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-TO LEAVE TO NIGHT, 100 RAILROAD laborers; free face; wages St. 40. Inquire at R. CHRISTIAN'S, 208 South Water st., Room II.

WANTED-200 RAILEOAD LABORFES; \$1.25
and \$1.40 per day; leave this day; free fare. At J. H. SPERISECK'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

MANTED—RENERAL AGENTS GUIDE:

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE:

Tourith year: circulation over 10.000: three
months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOUT, 63 Destbour-as.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR THIS AND
other States on a fast sching article. L. P.

SWIFT & SON 70 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AGENTS THROE GIOUT THE WHOLE
United States. Now is your time to make money
fast. 210 Lasalie-st., corner, fort facor.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND AGENTS—
STORT FOR THE SON AND AGENTS—
SE DEARBOURD AGENTS—SE DEARBOURD AGENTS—
SE DEARBOURD AGENTS—SE DEARBOURD—SE DEARB SO Dearborn-86.

WANTED-STREET SALESMEN AND CANYASSquired; once dipped in water will write a long letter.
Everybody haya at sight. Sample-dozen and lastticulars by mank, 35 cents. C. M. LININOTON, 45 and

WANTED-PENALE HELP.

DomesticsWANTED-A COMPRTENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework in a small private family. Call 20 WANTED-A GOOD WOMAN COOK; ONE THAT understands researant cooking. Clinton and Carroll-sts., in the depot. Carrolf-sts., in the depot.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY WOMAN AS general servant in a private family of three; wages iqua, be email. Address 6921 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR SETTLED WMAN. White or colored, for general housework; must be competent, and no straid of work. Apply at 307 Ogden-av., corner Harrison-st. WANTED-COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; wages not over \$3; two in family. WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PER-son to do cooking, washing, and routing in a pri-vate family; must be a Protestant, and have good ref-erences for climater and work. 825 Indians av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO WANTED-HEAD-LAUNDRESS, BUNDLE-WASH-W er, and chamber maids, at Atlantic Hotel.

WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO PASTRY WORK.
Apply at the Parker House, Haisted and Madi-WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND KITCHEN GIRL

WANTED-GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS DRESS-making. Room is southeast corner Wabash-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co SITUATION WANTED-IN THE WEST BY a good stenographer, penman, and accountant, a young man of business experience and ability. Address P. O. Box 94, Maninus, Onondaga County, N. Y. SITUATION WANTED-AS CLERK BY A MAN who speaks English, German, Swedish, and Danish; best city references given. Address Z 82, Tribune

SITUATION WANTED BY A PRACTICAL Diumber as inition of a building; has a write; will do all reporting, and make himself generally usefur. Cali or address PLUMBER, 79 Dearborn-St., Room 12. Conchmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DISIVE A WAGON and work in a store; good penman and bost of reference. Address 2 st. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE GENSIMAN man as coachinan in private I amily; acquainted in city. Best refrences. Address 7, 154 Twenty-special-size.

Demostics.

Situation Wanten-By A RESPECTABLE
Young girl to de general housework in a small
American family: good city references. Flease call or
address 170 West Indianast. CITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN GII
S as gook or general house work: reference give
Piease call at 192 Townscut-st. Please call at 102 I ownscatted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson to cook, wash, and from or general work; reference if required. One South State-st., second door,

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN
Or girl in a pityste family as cook, washer, and fromer.
Please call at No. 22 Grove-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ORD, TO DO
general housework of second work in prevale family
Good reference. Call as 1228 State-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO CAPABLE girls, one for kitchen and the other for second work; withing to assist in the care of chidren. Satisactory references given. Please call for two days at 20 South

Park av.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

Nork in a small family. Reference, if required. Please call at 635 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. by a competent girl, to do general housewo second work a Good reference. Apply to WHITTAKEL, 246 North Clark-st. STTUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework. Call at 159 North Market-st., basement. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl or nurse in a small private family. Address 2 69, Trioune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or care for children. Call at 245 Kwing-st. Or care for children. Call \$2.25 Ewing-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO NICE, RELIAble girs for sewing and light second work. Call as
314 Portangd-av., bet. Thirtieth and Thirty-first-siz.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIBL.
Orood place in a small family. Zest Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WOLK.
Or take dare of children; is a neat, swift weanstress.

Please call or address for two days. 13 North Throughst., near Madison. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE of second girl; can sew and assist with children. Call at 733 Wabush-av. at 7.33 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL
for general housework. References furnished.
Apply at 158 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE.
Girl to do second rork to a private family. Please
call at 117 West Onlo-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a private family. Please
call at 280 state-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a private family: thoroughly understands her business. Inquire for two days at 193 Sedgwick-st. Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DIESSMAKING IN families or will take the work home: works cheep; its nicely; trims first-class. Address 2 80, Tribune.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRLD as child's nurse or family sewing; references given.
201 West Washington 86.

Employment Agencies,
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
S good Scandinavian or German female help caube
supplied as G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Related-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH \$10.000 CASH WISHES, to form a connection with a well-established, splid mercantile house, or would buy \$20,000 or \$30,000 stock. No use for agents or deadbeats to answer. Address Z 84, Tribune office. A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-nuccessful; 13 years' experience. All correspondence strictly confidential. STRICTLY confidential.

I MEHALDA - THE INFALLIBLE CURE FOR It requires the property of the pr Address 27t, Ithouse office.

I LLING'S COKE-WE CALL ATTENTION TO AN advertisement in another column odering for sale an interest in a new process for making coke from the coals of this State. From our information we believe this subject is of great importance to our coal and from interests. Interests.

MONTGOMERIE. ATTOENEY-AT-LAW. ROOMS
49 and 50, No. 162 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
Correspondence solicited.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,
Washington and in good condition. April at
Room 59 Ashingt Block. WANTED-TO BUY A SMALL WOOD AND COAL Madison-sit West or South Side. Apply at 1151 West WARNING-EVERYBODY IS HEREBY WARNED not to trust my son Adam Ruckser on my account, as 1 will hereafter not be responsible for any debte he may courted in my name or account. JOHN

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE, OLD ESTABLISHED AND THRIV
ing, a half interest for sale at two-thirds fia value
for each. Call at 1780 State and Thirty-analysis.

POR SALE—OR FRENT—BOCKFOID, ILL.—A
three-story factory, 60100 feet, all in fracchas
repair; water power studieden for large business. Ad
dress UPSON & HERRICK, Rockford, III

FOR SALE—A PREG STORE DOING A GOOD
business, in a Sourishing city of about 12,000 in
habitants. Stocks, light over \$2,000, contrad docation,
set, Tribuna office.

Fyo. SALE—RESTAURANT WITH BAKERY,
Food location; doing good business. Address 25. FOR SALE - MESTAURANT WITH BAKERY good location; doing good numbers. Address Z with the office.

FOR SABE-OR EXCHANGE-THE BRIGHTO COLOR mill, is spiendld order and full operation of the color mill, is spiendly order and full operation of the same states in a better enterprise in Chicago. Apply to I.P. COATES, 85 Washington-8.

TO COAL AND HOND BRALERS-FOR SALE, A interest in a new process for making color from I linds coal. Full explanations with the make on smultiplication. I. H. STEWARE, Koom 2, 50 Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Summer Night stival by the Thomas Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SITMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were excited and irregular yesterday, the leading ones being weak Lake freights were less active and steady, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat closed 1%664c lower, at \$1.30 for July and \$1.154 for August. Corn closed %014c lower, at 47%c for July and 47%c for August. Oats closed active, at 55c. Barley was firm, at 71c for new 2 selier September. Hogs were dull, at 5@10c line, closing steady, at \$4.85@5.10. Cattle were firmer for butchers stuff. Sales were at \$2.50@4.75. Sheep were firm, at \$3.00@4.75. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 176, 469 bu wheat, 1, 743, 448 bu corn. 187, 785. bu cats, 53,955 bu rye, and 61,298 bu barley. Total, 2,222,935 bu, being an increase of 139,531 bu during the week. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.62% in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 94\(\frac{1}{2}\). There were no fluctuations during the day.

virtue, there is by common consent more respect for life shown than in the earlier stages of the difficulty. The striker are thoroughly in earnest, and the railway ess of the country has come to a standstill, and the companies refuse any action looking toward a settlement of the difficul-

The Republican Judicial Convention for the Twelfth District yesterday nominated the Hon. CLARK W. UPTON, of Racine, as ndidate for Judge of the Appellate Court. The nomination is in every way most excellent, and we have no doubt that the Republicans of McHenry, Boone, Lake, Kendall, DuPage, Kane, and DeKalb will ratify it at the polls with a handsome majority.

It is gratifying to observe that in general a tone of moderation and a respect for law characterizes the speeches made at the various labor gatherings. One of the speakers at the Labor League last evening hit the nail aquarely on the head when he said that by roying the property of the railroads strikers were in effect destroying their own property, for in the end the workingman be taxed to pay the damage.

At any other time and under any caher circumstances, the procession of such a gang of outlaws, thieves, and Communists through the City of Chicago would have attracted the serious attention of the police, and the thoughtful consideration of the people. Yesterday it was a burlesque, and the best efforts of the banditti only 'seld the strike system up to ridicule. It was a pleasant sort of midsummer festiva's that amused the children and did no damrage.

Charter Oak policy-holders will be both interested and gratified at the encouraging assurances embodied in the resolutions adopted day at a mee'ing of the numerous com es present at Hartford to look after the ts of the people whom they represent It is now believed to be certain that the Company will not be put into the hands of a Receiver, but that a new management, more mical and efficient than its predecessor. will hereafter guide the destinies of the Charter Oak.

Gov. Cullon's proclamation command all good citizens to at once place themselves on the side of law and coder, and to join with the local authorities in the protection of life and property and the preservation of the public peace. For the honor and credit of Illinois the Governor's appeal should be promptly responded to. Let the vicious dasses once understand that the vast majority of the citizens, workingmen and all, are against them, and we shall have no difficulty in preserving order.

It is not entirely out of the bounds of pos-sibility that some of the strikers will find themselves in the chatchers. themselves in the clutches of the United States authorities before the Governor will find it necessary to call upon Washington for assistance. A few of the railways are in the hands of Receivers, and consequently under the protection of the United States Court, and Judge Drum-MOND has issued an order announcing that all persons interfering with such roads will be promptly and summarily dealt with.

Public opinion in England is divided as the real meaning of the embarkation of troops for Malta. The Ministry when ques-tioned are at some pains to make it appear that only a small number are to be sent to reinforce the posts in the Mediterranean, although it is known that five of the troop transports, with a carrying y of 1,500 each, have been placed miling orders, and it is rumored that airalty Agent is now in Liverpool for arpose of chartering private vessels. the time has not come for the Gov-mt to show its hand, it is very evident hat the hand is a strong one, and that Ruswill be afforded an opportunity to see it

of the Twenty-second Infantry, re-from duty in the Sioux country, will great value in proventing dis-

called upon to confront a mob no one needs to be told that these hardy soldiers, commanded by intrepid and ex-perienced officers, can fire with marvelous rapidity and precision, and that when the command is given every trigger will be pulled. The incendiary and the thief will do well to avoid a meeting with these six companies of regular troops, who, whether dealing with Communists or hostile Indians, have an unpleasant way of shooting to kill.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to an address from the Baptist churches of Worcester-shire, has published a long letter condemnatory of the proposition to grant to the English Government a supplementary vote of yo millions of pounds. He not only denies that there are any precedents for such a course, but he predicts that such a policy, even if it be disguised under the plea of the Government will do well not to provoke. He affirms that no such vote could be taken at the present juncture without reviving in the minds of the Turks the delusive expectation of English assistance. He says: "We have virtually repudiated a noble duty, but it is a long stride beyond this in the direction of mischief to countenance or support that great iniquity, the Turkish dom Unhappily for Mr. Gladstone's predictions, the recent action of the Gov rnment in sending not only its fleet to Besika Bay, but a strong army to Gallipolis, commanding the Dardanelles, looks very much like active interference.

ORGANIZE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE There is no defense so strong as that of self-defense. There are 20,000 able-bodied

men in this city having homes and families dependent on them, and who naturally look to the public authorities for protection for those homes against fire and pillage, and for their families from violence. The want of military organization in this State, and the general interruption of communication, of necessity compels the people of each community to depend on themselves. The safety of life and property in Chicago is in the hands of the people. Will they protect themselves?

This city has thousands of able and perienced soldiers who are competent to make intelligent organizations. Each house holder standing in his own door is powerles both for the general as well as his own protection; but 500 citizens, organized under the direction of competent officers, and acting in communication with other bodies each 500 strong, and all within supporting distance, will constitute a defense not only against actual mob violence, but the mere fact of such organization will repel attack and preserve the peace Unorganized, the citizens must remain helpless; their very want of organization is an invitation to violence and an encouragement to lawlessness. So long as business is disturbed, workshops and stores closed, so long will there be free opportunity for each man to give such aid as he can to the Mayor. Each ward and each precinct should at once enroll its citizens for the common defense, for protection against incendiarism and against violence to person and property. These lists should be furnished the Mayor: competent officers should be supplied and proper arms. Each ward, each precinct, erch street, and each block should be Ans organized, that the Mayor may know that such organizations have been made and where they are located, that he may be able port them if necessary or support others in the maintenance of public order. The fact that 20,000 citizens, armed and under command of competent officers, are dispersed through the city to support the police and the military, will have an assuring effect, and, if it does not deter violence, will furnish the means to suppress any violence or outrage, arson or robbery, that may be attempted.

Let every man who has a household, who has a homestead, who has a store, a warehouse, a factory, or an office, which he wishes to save from fire and violence, or who has a family he wishes to protect from abuse, enroll himself with his neighbors for

his own and the general defense. There is no defense now but self-defense and self-defense is the strongest and best Properly organized, such a defense is invincible, and on that organization depends for the time being the safety and preservation of life and property in Chicago. Again, we appeal to every citizen to organize for the

ommon defense! A WORD WITT THE WORKINGMEN.

All citizens should give solemn heed to the Mayor's proclamation. It is a note of danger that may be averted with prudence, forbearance, sobriety, reason, and respect for law. The danger is not from the volun tary strikers on the railroads or in any other business. It is threatened by the criminal classes, the ruffians, loafers, and thieves who use the strike as a disguise for their unlawful purposes. It was not the workingmen who yesterday tramped the streets, visited shops, foundries, and manufactories and force those engaged in earning their living to lay down their tools and abandon their avoca tions. These tramps must not be confuse with the railroad strikers, who have their own question to settle. The railroad men have no object or interest in forcing the operatives in the shops and factories from their work. The latter have no quarre with their employers about compen The worki ngmen are among the greatest sufferers by the enforced suspension of business. T neir interests are identical with tho of their employers. The two classes should make common cause for their mutual pro-tectic n. All employers should mingle and advise with their employes. When men haves been driven from their work by the bu nmers and Communists, their employers should share their loss, and both should write to protect themselves against the dicta-tion, and threats, and violence of the lawless

The workingmen themselves must guard against t eing betrayed into support of the knaves w no do not work and will not work. Business is depressed, it is true. But the times have been hard for years. Business of every description has been poorly remu-nerative, if at all. Chicago was a double sufferer, -- first, from the destruction of the fire of 1871, and secondly from the depreciation of property of all kinds, especially real state, since the panic of 1873. Chi-cago business-men have never been accused

of unfairness to the working classes cago wages have always been at the highes ruling rates in the West. During the un exampled rebuilding after the fire, Chicago property-owners paid generously and prompt ly for the work that was done. The decline of wages has been the outgrowth of hard times and stern necessity. There is not a clear-headed employer in Chicago who would not gladly pay better wages, if he could, for then his business would be proportionately larger and mor profitable. But if the merchants, manufac turers, builders, and other employers be still more crippled by a disturbance of their trade and destruction of their property, the workingmen will necessarily suffer a part of the loss. They will be worse off in degree that their employes are worse off. No class, then, has more reason to resist and denounce, and repudiate rioters and de-

The exercise of common judgment will in press these facts upon all workingmen. The shall help maintain the public peace and order and the protection of property and labor. If there are any special classes of employed men who just now feel that they are not receiving as good wages as they would like to have, let them to settle with their employers in a quiet, orderly, lawful, reasonable way. But let all those who prefer to carn a little in hard times rather than earn nothing range themselves upon the side of the law, insist upon their right to work without being threatened assaulted, and lend their strong arms to the full restoration of order, authority, and business. The law must prevail in the end. Or: der must be assured, and it will depend largely upon the workingmen themselves whether their condition shall be rendered worse than it is by the destructive force of the roughs, villains, thieves, and madmen of the city. Every depredation committed and every hour of enforced suspension of busilaboring community than any other class, and they should exert themselves by every mean of restraint and counsel to maintain the pub

THE CRUSALIE AGAINST LABOR-SAVING

The proposition of the self-constituted eaders of the labor classes which has been declared over and over in harangues and embodied in resolutions, to stop the production of la' sor-saving machinery in order to increase labor, is ignorance. It displays a mental condition in this direction hardly above that of the stone age. Since the days of PHARAOH, when men first elevated water rom the Nile by machinery instead of carry ing it in earthen jugs on their heads, or sine the time when Grecian science discovere the use of the screw, lever, and pulley in alding and saving labor, there never ha been a nation, people, or trade that has vol-untarily surrendered or forgotten its inventions for producing more with less labor Barberic nations, ignorant of inventions and their uses, have overrun more highly-civilize ur tries and destroyed them, and thus many of the arts of the Aztees, the Egyptian the Grecians, and the Romans been lost, some of them forever ; but ther is no instance in the world's history when men have willingly given up the, advantage of inventions to produce the same result with less labor, or a greater result with the same labor, for the purpose of increasing physical effort. Do these Communist spouters suppose that the world will ever give up gunpowder for bows and arrows or reech-loaders for roatch-locks and flints Do they suppose the world will give up steel e ged tools for the implements of the stone or copper age; steam machinery and the hands; the sewing-machine for the handneedle, and, greatest of all, the railroad that mightiest achievement of hu man mechanism in labor-saving, for the stage-coach and Conestoga wagon? Do they suppose that people will willingly go back to that time when, in carrying exchanges, it cost three bushels of wheat of corn to carry one to market? To make the absurd tv of their demand still more appar ent, do they suppose that people will wil lingly give up the air-brake which has been adopted, first, for economy of labor and expense in arresting speed, and second, for safety of life, and return to the old system of hand-brakeage, because it employed more brakemen? The demand is absurd and impossible on its face. Would it be possible to induce the public to surrender the BESSEMER system of working steel, or the hot-blast methods of melting iron ore, or the improved modes of converting iron and steel into thousands of useful shapes, or of changing hides into boots and shoes and harness, and wool, cotton, linen, and silk into textile fabrics? Would cities give up steam water-works or steam fire-engines in order to employ hand labor and watering carts? Would the South surrender the co ton-gin or New England the power-loom Would the country be willing to throw away automatic machin ery for flouring-mills, saw mills, and sash-l'actories, and for making nails, screws, pins and needles, knives and forks, and the utensils of the kitchen and household? Would the farmers give up labor-saving implements of husbandry, in

their reapers and mowers, threshers and cleaners, drills and droppers, and other order to make more and harder work? The Communists forget that while these nachines seem to cut off labor in one direction, they increase it in another, and that it takes labor to produce, operate, and repair those machines. The object of the machines is to do more in supplying human wants, and to produce more necessaries with less of labor, so that mankind may have more of the good things as well as the necessities of life. Their proposition would turn us back to that barbarous era when men lived by fl. scks and herds, dwelt in caves or wigwams, clothed themselves with skins, and fed apon the flesh of beasts, herbs, and berries. It is a movement of retrogression pased upon ign prance of human nature to wipe out all that the skill of man has proed, so as to get greater results. forget that as you cut off the power of pro duction you cat off the power of purchase All business a simply the exchange of com-modities. If the productive power decreases, there is less to exchange. The joint production is to much smaller, and there is no increase in the market for labor. If the farmer does not produce, he cannot buy but, as he increases his production by labor saving machinery, he buys more from me

nore than the country can purchase, but this canrot be remedied by any such anti-labor saving machinery resolutions as these meet-ings have passed. The cause of the de-pressed condition of business cannot be ed to the abundance of goods and wares.

ood and clothing, produced by brain-skill and intelligence, nor would a relapse to the mechanical methods of barbarian ages furnish a remedy, no matter what the Communist brawlers may say to the contrary.

Of course it was not to be expected that Chicago could escape all experience with the present panic. When the country is visited by a scourge that rages from one end of the ontinent to the other, a large city like Chicago shares the general infection. The disease just now is frenzy, and it is contagious. We may, and probably shall, be able to avoid carnage and incendiarism such as Baltimore and Pittsburg suffered; and even such scenes of violence and bloodshed as have been enacted at Buffalo, Reading, and some other places may not occur here. But Chicago is already confronted with a general suspension of business. The traffic of a score of Chicago railroads has been brought to a standstill. The freight stations, yards, and shops of the various railroads were visited yesterday by self-constituted committees, and the officers and employes were notified that no more freight-trains must be sent out. The railroad officers accepted the situation, and there will probably be no effort made to-day to ship or receive. The dictation, of course, was unwarrantable. It is even doubtful if it came from the railroad employes to any extent. It is certain that, on some of the roads, the employes were working quietly and contentedly until they were forced to quit under the ominous threat that a mot notification implies. The railroad manage of Chicago seem to have agreed pretty generally to abide by the enforced susp for the present. Most of them feel that they are trustees for millions of dollars' worth of other people's property, and that they will do wrong to risk its destruction by a effort to continue business under the circum stances. The decision is prudent. Ther will not be even the semblance of provoca tion for violence, plunder, or incendiarism while the railroads accept the terms that the strikers and the outside mob impose.

All this means a general suspens business. If any one doubted it before, this result is very evident to-day. The doors of the Chamber of Commerce might as well be closed; trading has practically ceased on the Board. The banks cannot advance money on bills of lading, nor even on warehouse ceipts; the express companies cannot bring back from New York and other Eastern cities the money due Chicago commission men on shipments already made: commission men will not be able to meet the drafts drawn upon them by their customers in the West grain lies in the cars on the various track which cannot even secure the doubtful pro tection of storage. The wholesale ho might as well close their doors also, for the can do no business. They cannot ship th goods for which they have orders; they cannot get the pay for the orders tha have been filled; new orders will cease to come in. The manufacturers have shut down. They were closed yesterday unde the orders of the mob. Those still in opera tion will suspend of necessity, since the cannot get the material to work on, nor send it off after it is worked up. In certain con spicuous branches of Chicago manufacturing such as the slaughtering of hogs and cattl and the packing of meats, the suspension will be instantaneous and absolute. Their the unemployed classes will be increased by the thousands who have been working regu larly and willingly, but who will thus be forced out of employment. The banks will do no business; there will be no business for

them to do, for exchanges will cease with the general suspension of trade. In one word, the enforced prohibition running freight-trains and the stopping of the manufactories mean a dead-lock on all million dollars' worth of business; a week's suspension will bring actual want to thou sands. The gaunt spectre of starvation will quickly become a reality. The growth of rapid transportation has made the various sections of this country, and all its manifold industries and trades, so universally interdependent that, with the complete stoppage of the railroads, it would speedily be a ques tion in Chicago how and where to get enough to est. If it should come to this, of course riot, plunder, bloodshed, and incendiarism would break forth; the thieves and ruffians might begin the carnival before the necessity for food suggested it, but necessity would certainly produce it in the end. In ordering and compelling the cessation of freight traffic on all the railroads, the wedge has been entered for overturning the whole commercial, social, and industrial structure; and the house, if pulled down, will fall upon those who have started the work of

The Liberal party of Great Britain fell short of the legitimate measure of its principles when it failed to extend the suffrage to the people of the county constituencies and to equalize the representation according to population in the towns. In the borough every householder and lodger who pays small rent is a voter. Four men out of five living in the represented cities of England and Scotland have the elective franchise under the Reform bill of 1868. But in the villages and rural districts so high a property qualification is required that not more ne-quarter of the adult males can vote. None of the laborers are voters, and very few mechanics or salaried men. The and-owners, and their tenant farmers. and the shop-keepers of the villages, and a few others, are enfranchised. vanced Liberals have been trying for the last eight sessions of Parliament to get a bill passed placing the county franchise on an equal footing with that of the cities; but a large section of the Liberal party have op-posed it, and the Tories have voted solid against it. The landlord class are afraid to let the agricultural labors have the franchise lest they could not control them, and so have opposed the measure with unbroken front,-Whig Lords as well as Tory Lords. But the Liberals have at last united in favor of the measure, and the Whig land ords have withdrawn their opposition and supported the bill for the first time. Every Liberal but two voted for the bill. n another year or two the British Suffrage bill will be forced through Parliament, and then will follow snother bill extending the suffrage in Ireland. There are at least million of disfranchised men in En-gland, about 200,000 in Scotland, and 300,000 in Ireland,—this on the of the present city franchise in En ed debate on Mr. TREVELYAN'S motion for the extension of the county franchise and a redistribution of 100 seats in Parliament, a rote was taken. The Pall Mall Gazette says: The most remarkable features of the debate were

ered by the Liberals, for the minority of 167 of majority of fifty-six. The only Liberals who voted in the majority were Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, Lord Ennest Bruce, and Mr. W. H. Poster. Sir H. Janes and Sr W. Harcourt, who last year followed the example of Lord Hartinston in staying away from the House, now voted for the motion. Mr. Gladden and about twenty members of his Administration voted in the minority, which also contained the names of the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Tavistock, the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, Lord R. Griosvenor, the Hon. C. G. Howard, and other representatives of Whig families. The division was the largest that has taken place on the question. The greatest number of members who have previously voted was in 1874, when Mr. Tarkellan's bill was rejected by 289 to 175, including fellers, in a House of 464 1874, as already stated, it was rejected by 289 to 175; in 1875, by 270 to 168; and in 1876, by 266 to casion been eleven larger than on this occa-

WHO CONSTITUTE THE PEOPLE?

cities and towns who have Communistic ideas and purposes, and who are now en-deavoring to excite the journeymen and laboring population to unite with them in arountry, how small their proportion numerically of the people of the country? When these men, therefore, assume to grasp control of the Government of the States and to dictate terms on which they will permit commerce to proceed, it is well for them to inquire how far they constitute the people," and how far they embrace the physical force and power of the nation.

The railroads are the arteries of the trade nd commerce of the United States. They are essential for all purposes of communic tion between towns, cities, counties, States and sections. They are of even greater in portance than the mail and the telegraph. and in this instance they practically includboth these. Many sections of the country depend on the railways for their supply read and meat, vegetables and fruit; nearly all sections, and especially the cities, are d endent on the railways for their coal. To top the railways is therefore to create amine in the cities, and is to separate the interior districts and prevent them sending to or receiving from market. Stag nation may at first pinch and oppress the large cities, but it must very soon reach the agricultural body, and then, and not until hen, will it be felt directly and personally

by the people.

The attempt is made to seize the railroads nterrupt all communications, prevent the exchange of commodities, and bring produc tion, labor, business, and social intercours and government to an absolute standstill Having done this, these gentry in the large cities propose to rule the country and administer by force upon the lives and property of all too weak to defend themselver. cause numerically strong in the cities, thes people deceive themselves in assuming that they are the country, or any more than com-

paratively a small minority.

Of the men who have stopped work in this city within the last forty-eight hours, large majority have done so on compulsi Men whose wages are satisfactory and a that hard times will permit, those who have had steady work, and those who have been glad, because of the great scarcity of employment, to get work at all, have been forced to quit their shops, and, losing their own wages, have thus unwillingbecome contributors to a general suspen sion which they neither sought nor de The great body of these people are dissatis fied with the situation and are not Communists; they have no desire to murder. burn, or steal. However much they may sympathize with the demand of the railroad men for higher wages, they know that in their own cases the way to high wages and ontinued employment is not by the destruction of life or property, and they know full well that, however it may be delayed, the eventual restoration of governmental authority is inevitable. The American people have not sunk into barbarism in a week.

The chief power-political, moral, an physical-of the nation is in the hands the agricultural people. As in a case of foreign war, and as was the case in the Civil War, so in this case, the power of the nation is in the hands of the men who own the soil they cultivate, and who will exercise their force to protect their own property, and who will see to it that this is a Government of law, whose authority shall be maintained and the public as well as the private rights of person, life, and property shall be protected. It may take some days, but in due time the Grangers will come to the relief of the cities, and the earnest, conservative people of all trades and occupations will resum the government and control as well of the railroads as of all other properties, interests and liberties of the country.

There were two ways of meeting and deal ing with this violent interruption of business One was to resist the dictation at the start; the other to surrender to the mob long enough to enable the cool-headed people the business men, and the real workingmen to arrive at a full realization of the cons quences. We think the Chicago railway anagers have done wisely in adopting the latter course. Had they endeavored to resist now, there would have been a collision, more or less frightful, as there has been i other cities, and no man could foretell the end thereof. Now all the men who own property, all the men who have regular situons or business, all the men who want to earn a living and are willing to work for it, all the men who have mothers and sisters, wives and little children, whose lives are dear to them, will have the time and opportunity to collect their thoughts. Every employer will organize all his faithful and industrious employes on the side of order, protection of property, and resumption of business. The railroads themselves will find hundreds of their workmen who have no sympathy with the smashing of all things, the impoverish ing of the community, and the precipits tion of general want and suffering. All me to whom life is dear, and who have sacred and precious trusts in the women and chil dren dependent upon them, will make common cause for the protection of property and the public order. This will be the first step. The next, and it must perforce follow quickly, will be on the aggressive. The mob that now attacks or threatens will be warned to stand back. The cry will soon be changed from the senseless clamor for a suspension of industry to an overwhelming and irresist-ible demand for the resumption of business. The community will direct the railroad managers to resume the running of freight; there will be men enough to move them, and the community will protect them. Suspension

now without resistance is probably the speedest means to resumption without viole

THE COST OF REFORM If the reforms undertaken by the Presi-dent should shatter and disperse his party, he would none the less have fulfilled his duty both as a patriot and a partisan. The responsibility of the reforms does not belong to him solely. The programme was drawn up at Cincinnati by representatives of the Republican party. The policy he has now put in operation was dictated by them. It is not his fault if some of them supposed the platform was Pickwickian. He accepted, it without Pickwickian reservations, and, as an honest man, he now abides by his word. Moreover, the value of reform ought not to be estimated by its effect on the efficiency of a party organization. The President who should inquire first what would benefit his party and afterwards what would benefit his country, would have a low view of publie duty. We do not belittle the services of party men and measures, and especially not those of the Republican party in this country. But President HAYES would be deficient in courage and integrity if he should merely confirm existing abuses because feared a temporary injury to his party. This alternative has not been thrust upon him. He is not required to abandon either reform or his party. The loss of strength caused by the reform measures will be more than supplied by the gains produced through

The losses arise from Civil-Service Reform and the Southern policy. The injurious effects of the latter measure are temporary.
As the results of the policy in the South are seen, discontented Republicans at the North will become reconciled. When the name of the Ku-Klux is no longer blown through the land, there will be no occasion for anxious souls at the North to entertain gloomy forebodings. The possible losses of Electoral votes at the South will be counterbalanced by gains in the same region. The losses resulting from Civil-Service Reform, on the other hand, are permanent. They comprise: (1) Office holders and committee-men dismissed the service for cause; (2) the voters influenced by those officeholders; (3) persons who make money by levying and disbursing political assessments; (4) voters affected by these assessments. Gains arising from the action of the R

form Administration are more considerable than the party fuglemen, with their narrow views of expediency and loyalty to explode ideas, can begin to understand. First in importance is the floating vote, which always leans to the side of reform, without regard to party. The assistance that TIL-DEN derived from this source gave him more than one State in Union last fall. The unattached vote controls more than half of the Northern States, as was shown in the election of 1874. If HAYES secures this vote, he will add to th Republican column at the next Presidential election New York and Indiana surely, and possibly New Jersey and Connecticut. At the same time Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin which have wavered seriously of late, and would have cone Democratic had any candidate but HAYES or BRISTOW been nominat at Cincinnati, will be held firm. The Pacific Coast States may also be counted on to ap prove and reward the party that undertak to reform the Government. The principal process of reasoning among the people as to the popular impression that reform i abroad, and the Republican party re sponsible for it. Among smaller gain prove of Civil-Service Reform cause they beheve it to be right, and because it relieves them from pers These men ought to exert a considerable in fluence on the communities in which they live, not by the usual methods of manipulating primaries, but by example and perecnciliation will gain at once the vote of North Carolina, and ultimately those of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama. Meanwhile, it will be an important element of Republican strength at the North. The bloody shirt has ever been a treacherous and slippery garment to hold on to; and the once beautiful banner is now too dilapidated for further use. Many an eye has danced to see that banner in the sky, but few eyes would

dance to see it there again.

A summing up of the dead and wounded in both parties, including the period from the inauguration of President Haves until the present day, will show that the losses have been about equal, while the Republicans have gained an advantage over their adversaries in strategic position. We cannot expect to fight without losses both from actual casualty in the field and desertion. But as our position improves in other respects we may look confidently to have our numbers ncreased. With the best cause and the best equipment it would be surprising if the Republican party, in the long run, should not be victorious. The deserters, camp-followers, and bummers who have gone, or are going, never constituted an element of strength. They kept away honest men, the good opinion of one which is worth a whole vard-meeting of others.

Some of the utterances of the Communist speakers of the Market Square meeting sho he true inwardness of these leaders and wha would become of society if they had their way Take this sample. John Palson mounted a pile of barrels and harangued his hearers as

thus reported:

He belonged to a club which met every Thursday might in a basement saloon at the corner of Randolph and State streets, and he would ask all his friends to meet him there some night, when they would hear cheering words and far better speakers than he was. He felt for the laboring classes, as he considered they were ground down. This didn't ought to be, as they were the strength of the country; they were they producers, and everybody who accumulated wealth made it out of them. The time had come when what had gone on for years should be reversed; the rich and poor would have to change places. It would not have been so had they been treated any way fairly, but they had not been; and now they would help themselves to what was really their own.

Here was a wirect invocation to the mob to proceed to the work of pillage and robbery.

PERSONAL. Nine hundred and twenty physicians, sur-

reons, and general practitioners of London have signed a petition for the abolition of the Grocers' License, under which retailers of ordinary gro-ceries are permitted to sell, intoxicating liquors in bottles. They regard the practice under this bottles. They regard the practice under this License law as even more pernicious than open dram-selling, since it tends to encourage secret drinking and drunkenness at home.

Mr. Bret Harte has written a letter to the Mr. Fret Harte has written a letter to the Washington Nation denying any knowledge of the authorship of the story entitled "Joseph's Brother," accredited to him. His name was attached to it without his consent. He says sweetly in regard to the matter: "It is a small matter, but as I observe that the carcless practice of signing other people's names to checks and drawing the money therefrom appears to be steadily growing into distherefrom appears to be 'steadily growing into dis-favor in commercial circles, it seems to me that the placing of an author's name, without his con-sent, to an article not written by him, should be practiced under some sort of restraint, and only

you, proceed cautionsly in any comments you might make, attributing my disinclination to part with my name to that universal human weakness which extends to a desirable control of one's ward-robe and toflet articles, and even cast-off cloth-

Mr. Benjamin Lossing, the histo chosen for his residence a quiet and retired spot in Dutchess County, N. Y., sixteen miles east of Fishkill and the Hudson River. He was visited Fishkill and the Hudson River. He was visited there recently by a reporter of the New York Eccaing Post, who has written an interesting story of the visit. Mr. Lossine's bouse was built in 1811, and has been remodeled to suit his taste and convenience. His library contains nearly 6,000 volumes, and is piaced in a fire-proof building. It is rich in histo

A ludicrous incident occurred on the coce and the Duke of Connaught's visit to the Queen's County Rose Show recently. On the Duke's arrival at Maryborough Station, after his luggage had been put on the car, an elderly lady, who did not recognize his Rosa History and told him she had lost ner ushur over and manner suggested that he knew something about it. She ransacked the Duke's luggage, and, with gestures which implied suspicion, said:
"Mind, it was a white one." His Royal Highness. was much amused, and the spectate

When Royalty was about to visit the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsage, one of the gentle-men of the press requested permission to be admitted as a reporter on the interesting occasion. The Field-Marshal presented his compliments, and begged leave to say that he did not see what nis begged leave to say that he did not see what his house at Strathfieldsage had to do with the public press. Another time, a perfect stranger taked the Duke to recommend him for some appointment. The reply was in these words: "The Duke cannot recommend him to the office, for he knows nothing of him or his family. The Duke's leisure with to the waterland by having to presses and ught not to be wasted by having to peruse suc

In the course of his evidence in the trial of Mr. Bradlaugh for publishing an alleged obscene book, Dr. Drysdale, senior physician to the Free Hospital, said that his hospital life had led him to see a great deal of the poor, and he had often been shocked at the degree of poverty and misery which resulted account them and he should as which prevailed among them, and he should say that a great deal of it was caused by large families and the rapidity with which poor women bore children, who came into the world showing symptoms of disease in consequence of it. Sir W. Jen-ner first drew his attention to it, and he had ofter observed how the first child was very well, and the second pretty well, while the third and fourth were weak and rickety in consequence of insufficien nutriment, and died off rapidly.

There is a boy hero now at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. He lived at Atlanta, Ga., and was taken out of the streets there, squalid and starving, and suffering from an hereditary and in-curable disease transmitted to him by vicious pa-rents. He was obliged to suffer the amputation of one of his feet; but, as soon as he re rowing from the agent of the Benevolent Home, he soon made money with which to pay this back and put a snug \$150 in bank. Then disease overand put a sing \$150 in bank. Then disease over-took him gain; his remaining foot went like the first one; his money was soon spent, and he was reduced to death's door. As soon as he recovered he went bravely to work, and repaid all his ben-efactors. Now he has gone to the Hot Springs for his health with some money in his pocket, and an uncongerable will never te submit to yield even nconquerable will never to subsocircumstances.

scientific researches. He goes as far as anybody in every branch of investigation that he pursues. During his recent stay in London he was invited to breakfast with a learned Don, a Professor in one of the universities. The latter had taken the pains to "cram" himself extensively from a new German work on archeology, in which subject it was supposed the Emperor had comparatively small interest. During breakfast the Professor paralled his newly-acquired knowledge in an exultant man-ner. The Emperor waited until the end, and then remarked that he was glad to see the Professor show so much interest in the subject, but advised him to discard at once his German authority, which had been superseded among scholars by a new Hungarian work written in Latin. The Processor

The Emperor William has left Ems foil Coblentz. The Cologne Gazette, in a description of his habits, says he rises at 6 or 6:30, appears on the promenade about 8, drinks the waters at the prescribed intervals till 9:30, then breakfasts, and every other day also takes a bath between 10:30 eign affairs, a Cabinet courier-arriving every morning, and the telegraph office being open night and day. If an interval remains before the theatre the Emperor takes an airing, and about 7:30 appears on the promenade, then attends the play, next takes tea, and about 10:45 retires to his narrow iron bedstead, nuless hariness defains him row iron bedstead, unless business detains him till 11 or 11:30. As for the foreign company at Ems, Russians and Austrians are almost absent this year, and the English predominate. President Andrew D. White, of Cornel

University, writes to a friend in this city that he is more than, ever inclined to agree to Sir Robert Peel's dictum that "Augsourg is the finest city in Europe." But he laments the changes that have taken place in the Hotel zu den Drei Mohren, the taken place in the Hotel zu den Drei Mohren, the oldest hostelry in Europe. It formerly constituted a part of the old palace of the Faggers, the banker-princes of Augsburg, but for 400 years has been a hotel, and has entertained, as the autographs in its registers show, half the Emperors and Kings who have ruled in Europe within that period. One of the Fuggers lent enormous sums to Charles the First. Fuggers lent enormous sums to Charles the First.

That monarch visited Augsburg and dined with the banker. While the banquet was progressing, the latter ordered a fire of cinnamon-wood, then a costly article, to be kindled in the fireplace; upon which he threw the Emperors bonds,—thus cau-celing the debt. A few years ago the room in which this princely act of hospitality was per-formed still existed in its original state,—a fine the Philistines have transformed it into the break-fast-room, and the celebrated fireplace is now

### JUDICIAL.

Republican Judicial Convention for the New Tweltth District Appellate Court. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. TURNER JUNCTION, Ill., July 24.—The Repub-

lican District Convention for the new Twelfth Judicial District Appellate Court convened in the school-building nere to-day at 12 o'clock. Fiftyschool-building nere to-day at 12 o'clock. Fifty-two delegates were present.

Capt. A. B. Coon, of Marengo, was selected enderman; and George S. Utter, of the Elchmo Gazette, Charles Archer, of the Geneva Republica R. W. Coon, of the Belvidere Northwestern, as W. M. Knox. of the Harvard Independent, we chosen as Secretaries.

Upon a motion by E. H. Gary, the following were selected as a Committee upon Credentials Col. W. A. James, E. H. Gary, D. R. Ballou, C. E. Fuller, H. C. Whitemore, F. K. Granger, M. Quackenbush. The Committee reported the delegates enumerated above.

Upon motion of T. C. Moore, the following were chosen as a Judicial Committee for the ensuing year: N. S. Carlisle, of Hampshire; C. W. Marsh, of Sycamore; H. S. Hadson, of Kendall; E. H. Gary, of Wheaton; C. A. Partridge, of Wankegan; James B. Perry, of McHenry; Charles E. Fuller, of Belvidere.

Upon motion of Col. James, the Convention proceeded to an informal bailet for a confident E. Fuller, of Belvidere. Upon motion of Col. James, the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Judge in the Twelfth District, which resulted as

follows:
For Upton, McHenry, 9; Lake, 6; Kendall, 5;
Por Upton, McHenry, 9; Lake, 6; Kendall, 5;
Por Barge, 5; total, 25.
For T. C. Moore, Kane, 13.
For Charles Kellum, De Kalb, 9.
For O. H Wright, Boone, 5.
Total number of ballots, 52; necessary for a choice, 27.
The first formal ballot resulted the same, but before the aunouncement was made B. F. Parks, changed his vete from Moore to Union. No choice, The first formal ballot resulted the same, but before the announcement was made B. F. Parks changed his vote from Moore to Upton No choice. The second formal cultor resulted unanimously for Upton, smid enthusiasm.

Upon the motion of J. G. Wright, the following were selected as a Republican Judicial Campaign Committee: T. C. Moore and B. F. Pirks, oi Kane; F. K. Granger and J. M. Southworth, of McHenry; M. B. Castle and Charles Kellner, of Dekalo; C. A. Partridge and E. Gridley, of Lake; E. H. Gary and J. G. Wright, of DuPage; O. H. Wright and J. J. Foote, of Boone; H. S. Hudson and L. G. Bennett, of Kendall.

The Hon. Clark W. Upton was born at Montpeller, VL., and is now about 54 years of age. He was educated under the celebrated Senator Collamer at his birthplace, and removed to Illinois in 1850, where he has since been engagged in the successful practice of the law, his residence being in

at Nattoon. A committee sholl men, about twelve in GENERAL-SUPERINYEN. Testerday morning and de wages. Mr. Strong was of getring as high, if not highly for shallfar work of the shall make the shall mak

MR. J. C.
General Superintendent
Rairoad, stopped his frei
of difficulties, a day or
devided to stop all busin
get trains until the preser
road had reduced no wage
its trains were not perm
This, coupled with an it
brikersen at Bloomingte
increase of pay, and
his men off the road
Mr. McMullin to suspen
In seply to the demand of
neply to the demand of Bloomington: The rioters at St. I passenger and freight to Chicago they have order the engines and cars from of violence if the order quence of this and of the points, we have been for the engine of the order of the order to the control of the order of the ord

visited the freight and afternoon, and all the vere told to go on with who had quit involunts aloub 20 clock p. m. a but the men were obtoneousling the cars, run some freight cars of them at the Sixteenth the cars on the side-trun of Quincy Food, rule. Later in the even id totake some freight engineers were forced President of the Rock, following manifesto: Cimcago, July 24, 1 are of force by rictous bloyes of this Company its tracks and warenous core necessary to supply

THE LARE SHORE year of year of year of year of year of year of the mod which Front driving off the indication along this line day before. Of the cave on this road dressen. The trains 10:20 p. m. have been on this road yet no far been no change in the Fort Wayne & Chicag Both of these lines have the year of the were not molested mod visited the freshilwankee & St. Pau plaines streats, yeste cers of the road had and stopped business.

THE LAKE SHORE

STAR

AT PALM At about half-past a crowd of perhal children gathered ab her & Co.'s imber-lumber district at delegation entered the working departs of "tasking with t of 'taiking with a what they wanted, and go in to see the that they should go 'would be the best the shut down. Without of the establishms ordered their men to go bome and rem. Then the mob p. Loomis atreets. Loomis streets, performing their

performing their everythrng had been the end of the lumi street, the crowd the mercet, the crowd the purpose of facilities as Lieut. Vesey came up with a squ armed with ausked fact a man emergin plies, bearing a trately arrested. The and used language Lieut. Vesey shou sing ed out some of peaced to be most whom he ordered using thest oppositionan marched a prisoner in charaffor and expressin Trwo or three time when the utmost a fing for an instant though no show or rioters of Chicago, and in the lumber much reason to fea assembled at Paluwas augmented to 1 p. m. The the man at Trutur-see was augmented to 1 p. m. The the m ing at Twenty-sec

NINTH AN

A TRIBUNE reported took careful n about 2 o'clock, u of police on Hals
Jackson. Canal
end at the Nort
lined with excited
al anglekting of a girls. About between 600 posed of young m men and others th the worst charact victous and ready vicious and resdy the first opportun lows were dressed acter throughout sticks renerally clubs, one sho a bludzeon which crowd with when the workingment a brawny, tall, as of butternut pan ty. I should, if I were in any comments you y disinclination to part areal homan weakness lecontrol of one's ward-and even cast-off cloth-

g, the historian, has quiet and retired spot sixtee miles cast of fitter. He was visited the fitter of the New York written an interesting using house yas built defed to suit in taste to yountains nearly 6,000 fire-proof building. It is, selected principally casing began life as a

ight's visit to the recently. On the h Station, after his Royal Highness, went in an excited manner are band-box. Her tone hat he knew something Duke's lugrage, and, plied suspicion, said: ors also enjoyed

at to visit the Duke ge, one of the gentle-permission to be ad-interesting occasion. do with the public ct stranger asked the The Duke's leisure

ce in the trial ollshing an alleged obecene for physician to the Free copital life had led him to vorld showing symp-ce of it. Sir W. Jenwas very well, and the

now at the Hot lived at Atlants, Ga., reets there, squalid and an hereditary and inlepend on charity no aid all his be

d to see the Professor

ne receives a report on for-purier arriving every morp-fice being open night and sains before the theatre ring, and about 7:30 ap-then attends the play, t 10:45 retires to his nar-mainess detains him the foreign company at trians are almost absent h predominate.

D. White, of Corne! D. White, of Cornel rend in this city that he is d to agree to Sir Robert raturg is the finest city in mis the changes that have at den Drei Mohren, the e. It formerly constitutalace of the Fuggers, the urg, but for 400 years has and has entertained, a its registers show, and Kinzs who have that period. One of the sums to Charles the First. that period. One of the sums to Charles the First. ageburg and dined with the quet was progressing, the clanamon-wood, them a dled in the fireplace, upon perors bonds, that can years ago the room in t of hospitality was perits original state,—a fine lendid carved ceiling and White's letter states that afformed it into the break-brated fireplace is now as

# ICIAL.

Convention for the New Appellate Court.

1 to Tae Tribune.

1. July 24.—The Repubon for the new Twelfth the Court convened in the day at 12 o'clock. Fifty-

Moore, the following were simulities for the cusning of Hampehire; C. W. S. Hudson, of Kendall; ton; C. A. Partridge, et 2777, of McHenry; Charles

mes, the Convention lot for a candidate for ct, which resulted as Lake, 6; Kendall, 5;

s, 52; necessary for a

Vright, the following a Indicial Campaign d B. F. Perks, of M. Southworth of

IT IS HERE.

of "taking with the men." They were asked what they wanted, and were told that they could not go in to see the men. The delegates replied that they should go in, and moreover hinted that it would be the best thing the proprietors could do to shut down. Without much hesitation, the owners of the establishment acceded to the demand, ordered their men to quit work, and advised them to go home and remain there.

Then the mob passed up Twenty-second and Loomis streets, stopping all workmen from performing their duties. This continued until everything had been closed up clean flearly up to the end of the lumber district on Twenty-second street, the crowd dviding into divisions for the purpose of facilitating the work. A section visited the yard of "ILAMILTON & MERRIMAN just as Lieut. Vesey, of the Hinman Street Station, came up with a squad of about a dozen policemen, armed with muskets, bayonets fixed. This force met a man emerging from between two lumber plies, bearing a transparency. He was immediately arrested. The mob pressed about the police, and used language calculated to intimidate, but Lieut. Vesey shouted, "I am boss here," and singled out some of the men in the crowd who appeared to be most prominent in the disturbance. whom he ordered under arrest. There was not the elightest opposition to this, and each spliceman marched off to the station with a prisoner in charge, the crowd following close after and expressing itself in boisterous language. Two or three times Lieut. Vesey turned about, when the utmost silence prevailed, the crowd halting for an instant, but still pressing forward, though no show of resistance was made. If the floters of Chicago are all as cautious as were these men in the lumber district, the clickes have not much reason to fear them. The crowd of 200 which assembled at Palmer & Fuller's in the nording was augmented to over a thousand before half-past I p. m. The the mass separated, a portion remaining at Twenty-second street and the rest going of morth.

A THE CROWD AMONG THE FOUNDRIES.

A THEUNE reporter followed a very noisy crowd and took careful note of its progress from the time it left the corner of Canail and Madison streets, about 2 o'clock, until it was dispersed by a squad of police on Halsted street, between Adams and Jackson. Canal street, north from Madison to its end at the Northwestern Railroad depots, was lined with excited men and boys, with an occasional sprinkling of passing and carious women and girls. About 100 of the crowd of between 600 and 800 persons were in the van, and were the leading spirits in the demonstrations that ensued. This section was composed of young men, some of whom were workingmen and others thieves, roughs, and olag-uglies of the worst character.—fellows who were by nature vicious and ready for blood-letting and plunder at the first opportunity. These particularly bad fellows were dressed like roughs and acted the character throughout. They were armed with pine slicks renerally, and a few had, heavy clubs, one short man in particular having a bindreon which he used mainly to menace the crowd with whenever it nalted at the shops to stop the workingmen from their labor. The leader was a brawny, tall, strapping fellow, dressed in a pair of futternut pants, a checked shirt, a dark vest, and a black shouch hat. He wielded a pine club, and seemed to have a good deal of control of the noisy epirits who surrounded him. As this crowd passed along it was joined by fresh gangs of men, and some fell out. At several points on, its route it was quite large, but the reporter ventures the assertion that at no time was it so large but that a small detachment of police could have dispersed it. This crowd did not have any organized purpose or aim in view beyond that of wandering about the workshops, new buildings, and saloons, and get-ling mechanics and laborers to quit work, some

times doing so by threats, and without any app

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(Continued from the Third Pages)

(Continued from the Third Pages)

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what they wanted, and were told that they could not po in to see the men. The delegates replied that they should go in, and moreover hinted that it would be the best thing the proprietors could do to shat down. Without much hesitation, the owners of the establishment acceded to the demand, codered their men to quit work, and advised them be the men to get work and advised them be the strong, and the strong a

THE LUMBERMEN.

IN, BUT NOT OF, THE STRIKE.

The mob that gathered on West Twenty-second street yesterday forenoon had but little purpose—to increase their number, to cause a suspension of business, to overawe resistance; but bloodshed cannot be charged to their account. Thags were in it; they had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a disturbance. Idlers were in it; they had seen the crowd and followed and became part of it. Laboring men whose families will to-day feel the pangs of hunger were in it; they had been dismissed for the day in anticipation of violence from the mob, or had been compelled by superior numbers to desist. It grew as it advanced. Labores THE LUMBERMEN. .

who had no sympathy with it, who were losing their small wages through its interference, follow-ed and mingled in it from curiosity, and lent it the moral force of numbers. The thugs were too few to raise a riot. They could gather a crowd, but not

direct it.

The men employed in the lumber-yards and mills of this district are almost without exception satisfied with their condition. Laborers are receiving of this district are almost without exception satisfied with their condition. Laborers are receiving from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day, the higher figure of course being paid to old and valuable hands. Many of the employers spoke kindly of the Eastern railroad hands, and thought their pay had been shaved too closely; ail condemned the attempt of Communists. Socialists, and the dangerous classes to interfere with legitimate industry where employer and employe alike were satisfied. Some few dealers in this section have felt the pressure of hard times more severely than others, and have reduced wages to a low point; but the majority have preferred to have their men satisfied, even at a slight expense over what they were really obliged to pay.

The Transum reporter visited nearly every lumber-office in the section, but found the state of affairs so uniform that but a few examples are given, they portraying matters as faithfully as would a column of similar cases:

T. M. Avery & Co., Laffin and Twenty-second streets, employ eighty hands. They were dismissed at 2:30, and went quietly home, few having any sympathy with the mob. They are content with their pay, and will resume when violence subsides. Hair & Elphicke, Laffin and Twenty-second streets, run something like 150 men, and, though they have all they can attend to, felt prudence the better part of valor, and shut down about half-past 2. Their men are mostly old hands, who would feel strangely out of place anywhere else, and there is no danger of a rupture between them and their employers.

2. Their men are mostly out annus, was reading feel strangely out of place anywhere else, and there is no danger of a rupture between them and their employers.

The Ludingron, Wells & Van Schaick Company, Loomis and Twenty-second streets, allowed their force of seventy-five or eighty to depart at half-past 2. The men are satisfied with their daily pay of \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Pond & Soper have some fifty men at their mills, Loomis and Twenty-second streets, and about the same number at their yards on Ashiand avenue. They pay \$1.25 to \$1.75, and report the utmost good feeling among their men. Like the others, they shut down at the approach of the mob.

T. C. Wilce & Co. have a large yard and mill at the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets, employing an aggregate of nearly 250 men, who are satisfied with their pay of \$1.25 to \$1.50. The leader of the mob demanded a suspension of work at these places, and the men were allowed to go home at half-past 2.

Shoemaker & Howell, Throop and Twenty-second streets, have a force of 100 Bohemians and Germans, who get from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and are satisfied. At half-past 2 they went is ome.

Chase & Pate. Throop street, near Twenty-second, are paying twenty-two men from \$1.50 to \$1.75. They are on excellent terms with their men, most of whom are old hands. Work ceased about half-past 2 in this yard.

The Ford River Lumber Company have forty-five or fifty men, at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Quit work \$1.25. perhaps a third receiving \$1.50. They are mostly Bohemians. Shut down at 2:30.

At the Chicago Stone Works, Twenty-second and Blue Island avenue, it was thought wise to give the 100 men employed a holiday. The proprietors anticipated no trouble, either from their own men or the mob.

The crowd had swelled to nearly 2,000 men when it reached the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company's yard, and was preceded by a misguided old man who bore mid dust and smoke a banner with these not very strange devices:

"We definand Justice and Liberty?"

"Down with Wages Slavery?"

a banner with these not very strange devices:

"We demand Justice and Liberty!"

"Down with Wages Slavery!"

"It proved anything but the banner of freedom for him, for he was rathlessly collared by a stalwart poinceman and marched off to the Himan Street Station: At this point sixteen policemen appeared on the scene with gleaming bayonets and marched into the crowd and arrested and took to the station those whose names follow, the crowd being too little in earnest to rescue them: Christopher Losher, Martin Fuchs James Carry, Patrick BolliverMed'rath, Michael Worderick, Christ Lawrence, John Kaga, Martin Smith, John Iteisser, John Swateck, John Swebuda, Hugh Pisherty. They were all booked disoxderly, and will probably eschew mole sherafter. They are mostly deluded Communists. A peculiarity of the mole at this point was its evanescence. Like the blood on Bluebeard's fatal key, it disappeared at one place only to be discovered in another. The saloons did something more than usual for the time, but they soon shared the funereal silence of the deserted lumber-yards.

THE LUMBER INTEREST. HOW THE CROWD WENT THROUGH IT.

The excitement around and in the vicinity of the lumber district commenced about 10 o'clock, when a crowd started from Lumber street, and was soon a crowd started from Lumber street, and was soon augmented by men from McCormick's respect factory, the chair works, and employes of the Rolling-Stock Company. They started through the district, and though demonstrative, were comparatively orderly. The crowd was largely composed of boys from 16 to 19 years of age. They proceeded from vard to yard, and just before they came to them the men had all quit. In some instances the bosses to'd the men to go before the crowd came up. A portion went in search of S. K. Martin and his foreman, who last year had trouble with his men, and his foreman, while protecting they property, shot several rioters. They tecting the property, shot several rioters. They wowed vengeance on these men, and swore that they would burn up Martin's yard, and the whole lumber district if necessary. The mob marched up in solid phajanx through Twenty-second street, and through their endeavors nearly every workman left his work. The brickyards, of which there are a great number in the vicinity, were soon desolated. Then came the stove-works, McCormick's reaper factory, and the planing-mills. At Palmer, Fuller & Co. Is the crowd gave the firm fifteen minites' notice to shut. No resistance was offered at any point, and it broke itself in sections, starting for various points throughout the city. Some went down Elue Island, avenue, and through Sixteenth street, where many of them drifted into saloons. One of the crowd was heard to remark, "I don't give a G.— If we don't get 22, we'll go and get some muskets and we'll shoot some of these rich men before to-morrow night." All the men werd more or less excited, but heariy all the laboring man forced from work objected to the mone of precedure, and openly expressed themselves so. The crowd having left the lumber district, to the number of about 200. They carried a banner, upon which was inscribed, "Down with wages of slavery?" "We want labor and justice." This crowd was too drunken by far to pertend any good, and preparations were made to disperse them. Lieut. Vesey, of the Hinman Street Station, armed his men with Springfield riles, and twenty of them marched down Twenty-second street to meet the crowd. The police had a short parkey with the dranken hummers. Their bayonets were fited, but twenty men could not cope with a crowd of 200, which hooted and yelled, and derided the officers of the law for attempting to impede their progress. Aid for the police was sent for, and Twelfth Street Station sent up thirty men. The fifty policemen then endeavored to rout the mob, but they would not disperse until the officers of the law for attempting to impede their progress. Aid for the police was sent for, and Twelfth Street Station sent up thirty men. The fifty policemen then endeavored to rout the mob, but they would not disperse until the officers, but not obe with a crowd to serve the wind in solid phalanx through Twenty-second street, and through their endeavors nearly every workman left his work. The brickyards, of which there are

were all forced to quit. About seventy of the freight-cars which are loaded by teams were left on sidings near Sixteenth and Hilsted streets. Of these twenty-five came in Moniay night, and one yesterday morning. They were all loaded with grain and merchandise, and were partly discharged of their cargoes during the forenoon, but after that no work was done. Up to noon everything was quiet. About noon some ten yard engines were massed near the C. B. & Q. round-house at Sixteenth and Halsted streets, while a crowd of about fifty men and boys was congregated around. There was no violence, but some of the mob indulged in very violent talk. At the Northwestern transfer depot at that hour there was about fifty or sixty men, but all was as quiet as it could well be. The railroad employees all said they discountenanced violence, and some went so far as to say that they would protect the corporation's property with swords and guns, if it became necessary. They publicly deprecated all attempts at violation of the law, and could not see what interest the rabble had in their affairs. A nortion of the crowd which started from the lumber district took a stroll down Sixteenth and Cansi streets, and there visited all the factories and compelled nearly every workshop to close. The workmen in the furniture factories immediately joined the strikers, and what had been a comparatively small crowd was swelled to the number of 400 or more. As they came down Canal street they took in Zugg & Bieradorff's, McDonongh, Price & Co. 's, Mathuska, Craig & Co. 's, and other furniture factories. These were closed at once.

Thus the crowd marched on, hooting and howling at times, and cailed on the packing-houses on the way. At the Wilson Packing Company's works, Mr. Wilson made the rioters an address. His men went out with the rest. At the market at Jackson street they yeiled and howled at the men within, and seemed somewhatchagrined to find no meat to steal. They threatened to come back early this morning, if any meat was brought during the nig

MARCHING NORTH. THE CROWD WHICH GATHERED IN THE TWELFTH-

STREET DISTRICT,
and started north along Clinton and Canal streets,
received constant accretions from the ranks of the
idlers along the street, and by 1 o'clock, at which
time Harrison street had been reached, perhaps
1,500 were massed together. The march was an
extremely irregular piece of workmanship, the extremely irregular piece of workmanship, the mob crowding, pushing, and shoving along as best they could. The advance-guard consisted of ragaming holys, bootblacks, street Arabs, and embryo thieves, only waiting an opportunity for pillage and plunder. To say that such a miserable agglomeration of dirty, howling scoundrels in any way represented the workingmen of Chicago would be a gross libel.

The crowd stopped on the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, and a few self-styled leaders ontered the works of the

NORTHWESTERN NAIL COMPANY. NORTHWESTERN NAIL COMPANY.

They pitched upon the workmen with a demand that they should at once quit work and, strange to say, the demand was complied with. It seemed singular that full-grown men should, at the bidding of an unorganized mob of boys and half-grown leads, quit their work, but so it was. In every instance the parley was but a short one, and ended as desired by the fioters. The men had just got through with their dinners, and were about to resume work when accosted by the leaders of the mob. The workmen did not join in with the gang, but caught up their dinner-buckets and struck quietly out for home.

up their dinner-buckets and struck quietly out for home.

The next place visited was the WILSON PACKING OMPANT'S STOREHOUSES On Canal street, just north of Jackson, and only two or three doors from the armory of the Second Regiment. The crowd exchanged a good deal of rough badinage with the militia and the police quartered in the armory, but made no overt demonstrations. The police leaned from the window to watch the proceedings, which were by no means protracted. The men came out on the first call, and all the efforts of the managers, who explained that they had on hand considerable meat which must either be packed at once or left to spoil, proved fruitless.

Continuing along Canal and Clinion streets, the crowd closed up several small factories and workshope, and increased in size. At Madison street the waole mob closed in, and proceeded to devote its attention to

the factories were

ALREADY CLOSED,
and accordingly drifted back into the main crowd.
On Washington street, close to the river, and in
the rear of some of the Canal street factories,
things looked for a time threatening. Some boys,
by way of deviltry, smashed in half a dozen lights
of glass, and in one place where the rear doors had
been closed an entrance was effected by bursting
in a basement door.

AMONG THE SCENES NOTICEABLE

in a basement door.

AMONG THE SENES NOTICEABLE
were some of a ludicrous character. An unfortunate vender of waffles had got mixed up with the crowd on Washington street, and before he knew exactly where he was his tray was emptied. In return he banged the tray, his only weapon, over the heads of one or two of the juvenile thieves, and, their quarrel being taken up by a Bridgeport rough, it looked for a little while as if the waffle peddler was going to get a bad threshing. At Lake street another element was added to the crowd in the shape of some dozen or so of

FRAIL FEMALES

of the sailor boarding-house type. One-third drunk and something less than two-thirds clad, these creatures joined in with the "bhoys, openly expressing their sympathy with them. Meridian street turned out its quots of black brown, and dirty-yellow femininity, mostly dressed in a red shawl and an unwashed gown. The crowd was continually splitting up, surrounding factories, getting them to surrender, and closing in again.

A HERERW NAMED GREENEBAUM

at No. 161 West Randolph street, a dealer in hardware, refused to comply with the demands of the mob. and was threatened with hanging and other dread penalites. Finding, however, that they could make nothing of him, the crowd drew off, and split into two sections, one going south on Desplaines street, with the avowed object of closing up's namber of factories further south, and the other passing up Union street to the freight depot of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Here they ordered the men who were delivering freight to teamster to quit work, and instructed the drivers to strike for home. No violence was offered, but in less than five minutes the denot had been closed up and the wagons sent away empty. The crowd then scattered, some retracing their steps towards the south, and a few starting north, as was supposed, to the rolling-mills. These, however, soon separated.

THE SHOE-FACTORIES.

WHEN THE EXCITEMENT WAS RUNNING THE HIGHEST in the vicinity of Lake and Jefferson streets, two main and motor theory through a composition of the west only of the property o

and that the establishment should be closed. Mr. Congdon unde no opposition whatever, and his men yielded without a muranur, laid down their tools, laid off their aprons, and went fortn, following closely in the steps of the leaders of the mob. They were received on the outside with deafening, crasy yells. The little Irishman again made a speech to his followers, urging them forward in their work, and announced that the next place to be visited was the establishment of VAN ALSTYNE a CO., and then that of C. M. Henderson & Co. At the former place, which was only a few doors away, they were received by the employes with the announcement that they had no grievances, were satisfied with the wages they were getting, etc., and did not propose to quit work. The leaders left apparently satisfied, and next proceeded to lienderson's, corner of Franklin and Monroe streets. They did not attempt to enter by the front, but marched to the rear where the employes entered in going to their work. They found the door closed and no disposition to admit them.

"Who are you?" asked a voice from the inside. The little Irishman responded, "A workingman with a wife and six children."

"What do you want?" was the next question.

"We want to order your men to stop work," was the response.

"We also you orders, if you please," was the sawer, and the stroe of the mob was con-

"We want to order your men to stop work," was the response.

"We give our own orders, if you please," was the answer, and the grdor of the mob was con-siderably cooled by the reception. Finally, how-ever, the door was opened, and several were al-fowed to enter. They found that the employes of the establishment were satisfied with their wages and treatment, and did not desire to quit work, and this ended the interview.

flowed to enter. They found that the employes of the establishment were satussed with their wages and treatment, and did not desire to qunt work, and thus ended the interview.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT

of the leaders was to assemble for counsel in a vacant lot, while a large body of the mob proceeded to "go through" an unminished building just across Frankin street and further arm themselves with laths and bleccs of timber. After the council the leaders went north on Frankin to Monroe street, and started east on Monroe to attack some of the other establishments. They had gone less than half a block when they were surprised by a posse of police, who ordered the crowd to disperse and their leaders to throw away their clubs. This was all that was necessary, and THUS ENDED THIS PARTICULAR MOB.

The leaders took to their heels, and their followers followed their example, only they went in a different direction. The street was cleared of poople to a few minutes, that is, of the promoters of strikes,—and for several blocks around the scene was an unusual one. The streets were strewn with sticks, clubs, laths, etc., very much as if there had been a shower of such material. Only one arrest was made, and that was of a man who had stabbed some one earlier in the day on Jefferson streets while a similar mob was attacking a furniture establishment.

were dispersing the large mob that congregated in the afternoon at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, an incident occurred which should be remembered by the proprietors of large wholesale and retail establishments of the city. The sonad of police under Lieul, Gerbing approached the above-named corner, and the clerks and employes of the houses in the neighborhood all rushed to the windows to see the expected combat. Contrary to all laws of decency, or even policy, the employes, and chiefly those of the establishments of Co. M. Henderson & Co. and C. P. Kellogg & Co., raised a boisterous and abusive shout against the blue-coated stars. "Shoot the cops!" "Cheese the stars." and o

ANOTHER REPORTER.

After attending to the manufacturers, the mobtarned their attention to 'The in-freight warehouse of the Milwaukee & St. Pani was the first place at which they brought up. The Company and already stopped receiving freights for shipment to the Northwest, but express wagons and heavy trucks were at the freight-house taking away the freight consigned to merchants in this city. A few of the mos mounted one of these wazons, headed by the same flerco-mustached Littleton, who had been discharged from this very same office, and ordered the driver to leave. He at first objected, but his objections were promptly overraled when it became apparent that the mob would use force if he ddin't move off. The mob then demanded that the workmen inside the freight-house quit work and go home. The bosses in the office offered no objection, and all work was therefore stopped, the freight-house having become, by reason of no freight being received, almost empty. This all happened about 3 o clock.

FROM THIS POINT the mob would no doubt have proceeded to the Pan-Handle freight office and round-house, which are near by, had it not been that the Superintendent of that line had issued orders for everybody to stop work, and for the withdrawar of all but the passenger trains. Most of the through eagineers of this road live at Logansport, and were sent down there to resticate until the trouble is

A CROWD OF LOAPERS, DEAD-BEALS, TRAMPS, and scum generally, who first collected near the corner of Sixteenth and Halsted streets. tramped along down to the corner of Canal and Adams on their mischievous mission of stopping everybody who was fortunate enough ro have that which they had not-honest work to do. About half of the riff-raff were composed of mere boys, nearly every one of whom carried some sort of a stick, which

workmen and not join in what the gains, but caught up their dinner-buckets and struck quietly out for home.

The next place visited was the Wilson Packing Company's Storkhouses on Canal street, just north of Jackson, and only two or three doors from the armory of the Second Regiment. The crowd exchanged a good dead of rough badinage with the millitis and the police quartered in the armory, but made no overt demonstrations. The police leaned from the window to watch the proceedings, which were by no means protracted. The men came out on the first call, and all the efforts of the managers, who explained that they had on hand considerable meat which must either be packed at a considerable meat which must either be packed at a considerable meat which must either be packed at a constant of the whole mob closed in, and proceeded to devote its attention to furnishing, along Canal and Clinion streets. Here the procedure was very easy. The larger part of the crowd would halt in front of some factory, a hundred or so swarming around the aliey in the rear would send up a shout, and a coordinate, consisting in nearly every case of a burly radian with uncombed locks and half a dozen small boys, pushed up the stairs to the shops of factory, as the crowd would halt in front of a burly radian with uncombed locks and half a dozen small boys, pushed up the stairs to the shops of factory, as headen of the case might be. But one refusal to a continuent of the constinuent of the constituent of the constituent

these hard times are not particularly anxious to cut off their supply of bread and butter, and Mr. Wilson's men very naturally objected to quitting. Mr. Wilson's men very naturally objected to quitting. Mr. Wilson's men very naturally objected to quitting. Mr. Wilson's men very staturally objected to quitting. Mr. Wilson's men very staturally objected to maintain this same position at first, but, seeing that the mob were bent on making the men quit or destroying his property in case they did not, he told his employee to ston, and when they came together on the outside

HE MADE THEM A SPECII,
to the effect that he was sorry for them, but that he would never ask a man to work for him for less than \$1.50-a day. In return the men gave him three cheers, said they would see that no harm was done to his place, and that they would return to their work as soon as the mob would allow them to do so. From this point the riff-raff proceeded north on Canal street. At every place they halted—and that means nearly all the manufacturing establishments they came across in their line of march—the same programme was gone through with. Many of the places they visited were already closed, their proprietors having concluded it best to shut up without being invited to do so. When a place was not closed, the workmen were told, plaintly but forcibly, that

THEY MUST KNOCK OFF.

And they all did it, without a word of remonstrance. In the face of a mob of forty or fifty laborers, headed by one Tom Littleton, a man discharged from the freight office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad last spring for drunkenness, sturdy, honest, hard-handed workingmen stopped without making the least show of resistance. Very few indeed of those who thus stopped work joined the crowd and became a part or the insane mob. Nearly if not quite all of them went quietly home, or missing their employers to return when "this thing had blown over." And as for their employers to return when "this thing had blown over." And as for their employers to return when "this

mention as one of the extraordinary developments of the day. The story may be briefly told by saying that about noon, or a little carrier, a small crowd set out to stop the business of the South Side by ordering all the artisans to quit work and go home. There was nothing so extraordinary in this when the state of teeling was considered, but there was a mortifying symptom in the character of the men sent out to do the work of "sending out" the men. Unfortunately for the necessities of the reporter, the English language at his command does not contain any adjectives competent to filly describe the crowd who went about from place to place; there are some expressions of a profane nature which might cover expressions of a profane nature which might cover the subject were they permissible. In the first place, the crowd did not at any time consist of

the subject were they permissible. In the first place, the drowd did not at any time consist of more than twenty-five persons, and of these not a single one had a beard or could vote without perjury. It would be as gross a libel to call a clam a bird. They were dirty, low-bred, stinking loaf-crs, groccry sharps, pickers-up of stubs, the class which sneak off with milk-cans, and whose highest glory is to waylay a drunken man. The leaders were young pimps, embryo drunkards, and beastly secondreis. There wasn't a youngster among them who ever struck an honest blow or ever intended to, except when worked in the House of Correction. This dirty, God-forsaken, ill-begotten set of unhing loafers, thieves, and bastards set out on an errand of pillage and robberty, pressiming on the general fear of a strike. One of their first exploits was to enter TIE MILL OF CAMPBELL BROS. 4 CO. and command that work be stopped, under pain of having the building burned. The owners and workmen looked with great amazement on the juvenile sons of the devil. and hesitated whether to kirck their measly carciases advon-stairs or to call for the politee to arrest them as vagrants. Meantime one of them had stolen under a staircase and set fire to some shavings, with the evident and deliberate intent to burn the building. This caused an aiarm to be turned in, but the fire was extinguished without much trouble. The young convicts then passed cast on Tyler street, headed by a dirty scounders with a small American flag. They entered the stone-yard of BOLDENWERK A HENNE and demanded that the stone-masons stop work.

convicts then passed east on Tyler street, neaded by a dirty secondrel with a small American flag. They entered the stone-yard of BOLDENWECK 4 HENNE and demanded that the stone-masons stop work, lnasmuch as it was the noon-hour, the masons, who had already stopped for lunch, made no objections, but at I o'clock they resumed their business with more than one curse of extra heartiness upon the paps who had ventured to tell them what to do.

AFTER LEAVING THE STONE-YARDS the man with the flag made his way to Frith avenue, the boys and half-grown men following in his wake in a very out-of-order manner. "Let's have some fun, "seemed to be the motive governing the majority. Turning into Van Buren street, they marched east to Sherman, hundreds of people gathering from all directions to see them. Half a dozen ran into the Mitchigan Southern passenger depot, but, finding no one at work there, came out again and joined their companions, who proceeded south on Sherman street. At Polk street they turned east, a few hurraining and shouting.

"UNITED STATES AND LIBERTY!" the man with the flag waving it above his head. When Fourth avenue was reached they awe some men at work in Fisher's stone-yard, and immediately made for them. The stone-cutters, of whom there were only half a dozen, refused to obey the command to stop at first, but half a dozen of the strikers becoming excited, and showing a disposition to use force, and others to carry away their implements, the men stopped under protest. The crowd were not inclined to take their word for it, and waited around ten or fifteen minutes until all the tools were locked up in the men's cheets. The mill was also stopped. The rear of the buildings on State street face Fisher's yard, and the windows were full of men and women. Those in one structure were filed with women,—the laundry business being carried on there. Some one of the

but the others discountenanced any such proceeding, saying, "Let the gris alone." Going thence up the avenue to Yan Buren street, a hait, was made on the corner of that street and State, where some stores are being erected. The carpenters and plasterers were at work inside, and about 100 of the nob went in and made their usual demand. The workinen refused to stop, and, as before, threats were made against them if they did, not. The intinidation was successful. One of the leaders (there seemed to be haf a dozen of them) said to the men, "We want you to quit. We are coming around this way again, and if you go to work we will raise thunder with you." One of the strikers, and the only one who was under the influence of liquor, mounted a pile of boards in the street in front of the buildings, and attempted to make a speech, but was so "full" that the crowd baid little or no attention to him. He said comething about railroad monopolies, and that they must be put down, down, down, for the whole country was starving. From here the mob continued east on Van Buren street to "LET'S CLEAN THAT PLACE OUT."

continued east on Van Buren street to

PIE LERA CO.'S PURNITURE FACTORY,

Nos. 2: and 26. Two dozen went up stairs, and
after quite a long parley the workmen quit. Those
who remained down in the street noticed two men
on the opposite side painting the wall of a house
going up. Several cried out to them to come down,
but they paid no attention to the order. Finally
one of them said, "Pull down your vest."
The crowd were not in a laughing humor, and
threatening to lower the men down,—they were on
a ladder lifty feet from the ground,—the two
jumped into a window, and the nob were astisfied.
A number of them, however, made the carpenters,
laborers, and plasterers in the buildings stop work.

Cehtral track caught their attention, and they started across the lake Park, a few shouting "STOT FHAT ENGINR."

It was a switch-engine of the Central Road, making up a train for the Baitimore & Ohio Company. The engineer stopped at the bidding of the crowd, and one of them, who was doubtless a railroad man, got into the cab and took charge of the throtile. Opening and shutting it he pulled the train up a few feet and then backed it again. As the cars were on a side track it didn't much matter whether they femained there. But as there were two Pullmans on the main track which were to go into the train, the engineer asked and received permission to remove them. When this had been accomplished, the striker and three or four others, who had gotten on the foot board, put on steam and started south, saying they would take the engine to the shops. The crowd then proceeded north through the yards, stopping all the men they saw and telling them to quit work. At length they reached the Michigan Central offices, where none but tlerks were at work. The freight houses of this road, and those of the Illinois Central and other roads at the foot of Lake street, nad been closed up early in the morning. An attempt was made to get into the Michigan Central office, but the doorway was packed full of clerks and was unsuccessful. What occurred is related elsewhere.

UPON LEAVING HERE,
the crowd, continuing as small as at the start, not having received an accession of a men, although quite a number followed behind at a distance to be present at any disturbance, marched east on Lake street to State, south on State to Madison, and West to Franklin, the man with the day waving it over his head. Thousands stopped and looked at them as they passed, and their insignificance provoked a smile. It appears, however, that they were a sort of a committee, for at State and Van Buren streets they said if the men doin't quit work they came. They finally separated on the West side, moet of them uniting with other crowds in that part of the city.

## MEETINGS.

IN COUNCIL.

AT THE "VORBOTE" OFFICE.

Shortly after the inauguration of the strike on the Michigan Central Railroad the Communists or he they call themselves the Workingmen's party of Illinois, assumed charge of the operating forces, who went through the city stopping the men from work at the various railroads, manufactories, and large business places. Mr. Schilling, a noted Com-munist, was in charge of one gang, and Mr. Sto-

work at the various railroads, manufactories, and farre business places. Mr. Schilling, a noted Communist, was in charge of one gang, and Mr. Stochle, an equally notorious member of that organization, headed the other. They received their information from headquarters, which was located at the l'orbote office, corner of Market and Madason streets. A THEUNE reporter called at that place during the afternoon. Mr. A. R. Parsons was acting as General in Chief, and Jacob Winner and others acted as Lioutenants. Every few minners orderlies arrived bringing information from the various mobb, and directions were returned by the same orderlies. The leaders were gridently surprised at their great success, and they did not disguise their pleasure. They argued that the people were with them, and that the authorities dared not oppose their. They disciding any intention of interfering with private property or committing excesses; all the wanted was To RIOMET THE WOONS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

It clearly strobe in condemning the employment of women and children in factories and other places. The cheape work done by the women and children in factories and other were made to the letter. At about 3 o'clock all the leaders of the party were ordered to headquarters, and a meeting was held, at which the situation was fully discussed. All gaves a faitering across were conducted to the letter. At about 3 o'clock all the leaders of the party were ordered to headquarters, and a meeting was held, at which the situation was fully discussed. All gaves a faitering across as a thorough organization, and an caroniment of all the workingmen. Committees were appointed to the letter. At about 3 o'clock all the leaders of the party were ordered to headquarters, and a committees were ordered to headquarters, and a committee were ordered to head quarters, and a committee were ordered to head provided the party were ordered to head provided to the letter. At about 3 o'clock all the leaders of the party were ordered to head quarters, and a committee

to go to the large boot and shoe and other manufacturing houses on the South Side and force the workingmen to quit. The first body accomplished its work quickly, and then marched west on Madison street to the Vorbote ofhee for further instructions. The rear end of this crowd was composed of a lot of as dirty, God-forsaken-looking itstigness as ever blacked boots or sold newspapers. Whenever they passed a fruit stand each boy made a grab, and when they had passed the stand was empty of apples, oranges, peanuts, etc., and the bewildered Italian seller hardly knew what has become of his wures. The other crowd, which operated among the shoe-hopesae met with several reverses, and was finally ordered back to headquatters, where they afterwards dispersed. The sub-sequent arrest and disconfiture of some of the leaders will be found elsewhere.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following address to the workingmen was quietly circuisted early in the evening:

Workingmen of Chicago!

\*\*Fellow Workers:\*\* Under any circumstances keep quiet until we have given the present crists a due counderation. An Excutive Committee has been appointed to receive delegates from every shop, mill, and trades union wherever there are 100 united, to lay out a plan, how to work and better our situation. Apoint your delegates and send them at any time after 8 o'clock to-night.

The Executive will sit all night at No. 113 Milwausee avenue.

A reporter of The Therene called at No. 112 Milwausee avenue, and found a small gathering of Swedes and Scandinavians thronging the front of the place. The room in which the Executive Committee were in secret conclave was above a lager-beer saloon. At the front door stood three of the Committeemen, who closely scanned the faces and credentials of all who endeavored to gain entrance. If the latter were good, the open sesame was given and the member hied himself up a pair of narrow stairs, at the head of which was the room in which the meeting was holding. There was a full representation from the railroad companies centering here, and a sprinkling of those from some of the large manufacturing establishments, who reported the effect of the strike and the bearing of the workingmen under their immediate supervision. During the evening probably

"FIFTY DELEGATES"

were closeted. The result of their deliberations must be gleaned from expressions which were dropped by members quietly as they departed from the hall, since admission was denied The Thereman when he apolied. The general tenor of the remarks was to the effect that the crisis in the pres-

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

Laughter Lends a New Charm To beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life, by using the fragrant Sozodont.

The delight of every mother is to have her children elegantly dressed. This is generally an expensive matter, but may be marvelously lessened in cost by a judicious study of the eniderne's toilet department of "Andrews Basar," and obtaining the corresponding patterns. In this way fond manumas can keep their darlings attied in a charming fashion, without overrunning a moderate income. Cincinnant promises soon to be a head-quarters of fashion as well as of bork. All owing to the "Bazar," price 10 cents per copy.

Nothing can exceed the folly and stupidity of those who submit to the pages of the various forms and complications of rheumatism and gout, by which they are tortored and disabled, when they can, by one of two applications of Giles' Liniment lodide of Ammonia, obtain instantaneous and permanent relief. For sale by all druggists.

No better indorsement is needed for Bernard' Golden Dentilave than the favor it has met with. As a dentifrice it has no equal. Ask your druggist for it.

VEGETINE.

The Great Reputation

Which Vegetine has attained in all parts of the Great and Good Medicine,

Great and Good Medicine,
and the large number of testimonials which are
constantly being received from persons who have
been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its
great variue. It is recommended by paysicians
and apothecaries. As a Blood-Purliferand HealthRestorer it has no equal.

Veretime is not prepared for a fancy drink made
from poor liquors, which debilitates the system and
tends to destroy health, instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different compisints satisfactory to any reasonable
persons suffering from disease that they can be
cured! Read the different testimonials given, and
no one can doubt. In many of these cases the
persons say that their pain rist suffering cannot be
expressed, as in cases of Scrofials, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleane, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to
besidest health sites tenter differents. The nee they salied across the street to toe
SHOREMAN & HAND MARBLE COMPANY,
the man in charge shetting up the place without
saying a word; all his hands, of course, ceasing
from their labors.
The mob seemed for a moment undetermined
what to do, having appagnitly got to the end of
their rone; but a passing train on the Hilmois
Central track caught their attention, and they
started across the Lake Park, a few shouting

"STOP THAT ENGINE."

It was a switch-engine of the Central Park apon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claimupon public attention. When the blood becomes
ifteless and stagmant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet,
or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew
the blood, carry off the putrol humors, cleanse the
stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of,
vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the
putolic mind as well as in the medical profession,
that the remedies supplied by the Vegraduk Kingdown are more safe, more stoccasful in the cure of
disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is
composed of roots, barks, and herbs. It is pleas
ant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant.
Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You
will never regret is.

Vegetine

CANNOT BE EXCELLED. CHARLESTOWN.—II. R. Slevens—Dank Sta: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofnial or Cankersus Humors or Riemmatte affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best taing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. Dinsmore, 19 Russell-st.

Vegetine

WHAT IS NEEDED. Bosrow, Feb. 13, 1871.—II. R. Sicrens, Esq.—
Dean Six: About one year since i found myself ly
a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine
was strongly recommended to me by a friend who
had been much benefited by its use. I produced
the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I fee
quite confident that there is no medicine superior
to it for those complaints for which it is especially
prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to
those who feel that they need something to reators
them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. l'ettengili & Co.,
No. 10 Sinte-st., Boston.

Vegetine.

\*10:30 a. m. \* 3:40 p. m. \*10:30 a. m. \* 3:40 p. m. \*10:30 a. m. \* 3:40 p. m. \*10:30 a. m. \* 3:40 a. m. \*10:15 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m.

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"To-merrow," ret vill see a big day, an le the end of this co while the crowd itterances, as a rule, atrong undercurrent of fighting to the bits

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2. That all the toile called upon to unite in to eight per day.

2. That a permanent elected to organize and the provisional Con Philip Van Patten, J. Charles Erickson.

MADISON A

A mass-meeting of t announced to take pla of Market and Madison

elf "The Committe

of the United States" in English and Germa

WORKING

Fellow Workers!— KEEP QUIET until We I a DUE CONSIDERAT

mittee has been app from every Shop, M ever there are 100 uni

to work and better of delegates and send the To Night.

The Executive will

The Executive will
wankee avenue. (Sig
Workingmen's)
This action contests,
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been, the reporter was couldn't have been ma the crowd thred of him fineisted that he should the first speaker a flow ed upon the slavery in capital holds the noble

same intent, and man who tell ke happy comrades this time were exhibit a dispo-average, but at chape of a very policymen hov

heard: but, as farmeded. One sho bers, drove the p in the several chatel; the weight. of perhaps, 18 others were more the affair the pediscipline, reflect organization.

The officer in a considerable strong his men in attersection of two, and then re the bridge. Their

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bridge the home. Bef dispersing the ear drivers, but to the erowd

THE STRIK

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lvon's Kathairon

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor. It was just what was wanted for the purpose.
LYON'S KATHAIRON has hever been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has erer been found. good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best har dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history.

sands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than enc-third of

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, con-stitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair. COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE. No other article is comparable with the KATH-IRON in respect of these three most important

1. To Cure Baldness. To Restore and Beautif

Grav Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff and

Beautify the Hair. BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze fee brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful tollet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet omit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The old reliable Mexican Mustang Limitatent sells to-day more rapidly than it did 20 years age, before swarms of imitmors, tempted by its success, attempted to crawl into favor on the Hustang's reputation. There never was. BALM BALM FOR EVERY EVERY
EVERY
WOUND

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND LAYING WATER PIPE IN LA CROSSE, WIS. In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Con-council of the City of La Crosse, scaled proposals e received at the office of the City Cierk of sale util 20 clock p. m., on the lat day of August nex

firees. The said pipe must be of standard weight, quality, exture, and density, so as to cut and drill well and have stood a Lott of the pounds per square inch, and must be laid served feet deep into the ground from the non-often pipe. Proposals must state the pipe served for the pipe and attachments laid in the ground, and

to be used.

Said work must be commenced on or before the 15th day of Abgust and completed to the satisfaction and acceptance of the undersigned Committee on or before the 15th day of September.

Proposals must be scaled, indorsed "Proposals for water-Type, and addressed to or left with the City Cler's of the City of LaCrosse, on or before the date above mentioned. At the time and place so appointed, the undersigned will open all proposals and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids, if necessary for the interest of the city to do so.

LaCrosse, July 16, 1877.

GEORGE EDWARDS. GEORGE EDWARDS, JOHN PAMPERIN. P. S. ELWELL J. W. LOSEY, GUSTAVUS VOICHT, JOHN RAU.

OFFICE OF THE

Superintendent of Indian Affairs DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY. YANKTON, Dak., July 9, 1877,

Proposals for the Erection of Buildings on the Missouri River for Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and Fort Peck Agencies

Proposals will be received at this office until July 27, inclusive, for constructing, ear the function of Whetstone Creek with the Missouri Event and near the function of Yellow Medicine River, and near the function of Yellow Medicine River, the following buildings and inclosures, to wit: At each location above named, one agent's house, one warchouse, one stable with stable-yard, one receiving and weighting corral with castle-scales and receiving and weighting corral with castle-scales and second and the stable of the control of t

1 1

distinctly marked on the envelopes,

lower. We sust quotations in the absence of a real market. Saiss were limited to 100 bris low grade winters at \$5 25; 515 bris spring extres. partly at \$7.000 8.00; and \$0 bris rye flour at \$4.37%. Total. \$85 bris. Brax—Was quiet and weak. Sale was made of 10, tons at \$11.00 per ton on track.

Conx-MxaL—Coarse was nominally lower at \$17.00 per ton or track.

11, 131 5, 637 1, 521 2, 151 3, 650 371 340 572 105, 597 105, 707 114, 535

218, 203 485, 606 139 685 9, 159 8, 945

208 cars and 12,000 bu high-mixed corn, 2 cars

new mixed, 458 cars and 42,000 by 70.2 corn.; 6 cars and 6,000 by rejected do, 7 cars no grade (854 corn.); 6 cars white oats, 7 cars and 6,300 by No. 2 do, 6 cars and 6,000 by rejected do (19 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 44 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do (54 rye); 3 cars No. 3 barley, 8 cars rejected do. Total (900 cars), 469,000 by. Inspected out: 358 by wheat, 458, 243 by corn, 4,486 by oats, 144 by rye,

481 bu barley.

The above phrase ''inspected into store'' has a meaning different from the usual one. The cars were inspected, and left on track by the Inspectors, but only a small proportion of them were run into the elevators, as the work of placing in store was

interfered with by the command to cease labor. Hence warchouse-receipts were only issued on a small proportion of the property, and not much of the current receipts of the day were offered for sale.

The direct foreign exports from this city during

last week included 250 brls and 350 other packages pork, 7, 592 boxes meats, 6, 188 cases canned do, 1, 525 tes lard, 3, 860 packages butter and cheese, 285 brls tallow, 300 brls alcohol, and 500 brls oat-

unsettled yesterday by the labor troubles. The first impulse was to strength, and prices advanced, because it was-feared that our receipts will fall off, the shorts filling freely. The later feeling was the other way. It was reported that the banks declined to make advances on shipments, that some of them have refused to receive produce receipts as

clined to make advances on shipments, that some of them have refused to receive produce receipts as collaterals for loans, and that insurance companies were afraid to take new risks during the trouble. This, with the admitted fact that the movement of property into and out of the city is temporarily stopped, made many holders nervous, and some became apprehensive of the safety of their property and were anxious to sell, so as to let the loss fall on others, than themselves in case.

so great at one time as almost to cause a panic, and it did produce a marked depression in the prices of cash stuff, which was followed by weak-

ness in August deliveries, as many were afraid the equilibrium will not be restored before August de-liveries will be in order, a week from to-day. The

trading in September was relatively steady, and strong, the premium widening in corn and pro-visions, and the discount lessening in wheat, under

the changed conditions.

Apart from mere speculative excitement, very many members of the Board of Trade were badly nonplussed. The receivers had advices of property which had been shipped to them and drawn

erty which had been shipped to them and drawn against, while they could not touch the property, and therefore could not in all cases honor the drafts. Shippers had orders to forward stuff which they found it impossible to fill, though some of them had already purchased the property and paid for it. In not a few cases there was real pecuniary embarrassment for these reasons, while outside of that was a sympathetic rush of men who are always afraid of

sympathetic rush of men who are always afraid of

being last in any movement. Not a few, however, took a philosophic view of the matter. They con-sidered that it would do little harm to let the crop

movement take a partial rest for a day or two, so long as the property is not destroyed, and argued that an interruption can only be temporary at the

worst. Some even proposed to close the Board of Trade for a few days and allow its members to de-

vote their energies to the restoration of the statu

quo ante.

The jobbing circles business was practically at a standatill. The refusal of the different railroads leading out of the city to receive any freight prevented the execution of orders, and, in the absence of busi-

ness, values were to a greater or less extent nomi

nal. The mails brought in a liberal number of or

ders, which were duly entered on the books, and will be filled just so soon as the present embargo

on freight traffic shall be removed. As the quota tions of the day before were in no instance changed

we omit our usual summary of the wholesale mar-

cargoes were light, and nearly all were sold before night. The yard-dealers were filling local or-ders, but business with the country is suspended in consequence of the railroad troubles. Hard-

ware and metals were quiet. The wool, seed, and broom-corn markets were inactive. Small local orders were filled as usual, but shipping orders were held over. Potatoes were dull and weak.

Farmers supply the city, and there is very little in-quiry on the street. Green fruits were plenty and firm, especially all varieties that can be held over,

as dealers expect small receipts until the railroad

can resume business. Poultry was in oversupply and dull.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at the ad-

vance of the previous day, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 198,000 bp corn in

points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 50 above grain figures.

The following are the totals of grain in store in

Wheat, bu. 176,449 260,322 1,710,042 Corn. 1,743,448 1,437,325 994,557 Oats. 187,785 243,315 204,892 Ryc. 53,955 32,043 62,909 Barley. 61,298 110,399 348,905

GOODS RECEIVED

PROVISIONS.

BREADSTUFFS

2.222,985 2,083,404 3,323,305

| 1877. | 1877. | 1876. | | July 21. | July 14. | July 22.

this city at dates named:

Total .

addition to that contracted for Monday evening. Rail freights were entirely nominal, no freight beig taken. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 ns to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England

quo ante.

n 'Change except "to arrive."

481 bu barley.

114,535 138,250 131,641 183,950 950 692 152,291 1,963 2,290 702 2,975 4,505 tion: 9,365 bn wheat, 2,988 bu corn, 504 The following grain was inspected into store (?) in this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 16 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do (52 wheat); 1 car yellow corn,

BEAN—Was quiet and weak. Sale was made of 10 toos at \$17.00 per ton on track.

Conn-Mall—Coarse was nominally lower at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, and frequiarly weak. August soid 23c off, and closed 13c lower than Monday, while July declined \$6670, and september closed 13c off. Liverpool quoted a fair demand, with cargoes firmer, and New York holders were vary strong, while our stocks in store have decreased to a very strong, while our stocks in store have decreased to a very small quantity. This caused early strength, but the market weak-ened for reasons above noted, and the feeling was very heavy in the laster part of the session. Holders seemed very anxious to sell, and the bulk of the purchases were made by the shorts; outside of which most of the trading was in settlement. Seller adjust posted at \$1.14.

\$1.145. Seller September sold at \$1.08\cdot 61.124. closing at \$1.09\cdot 1 and seller the year ranged 2c-3c below September. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at \$1.37, and fell to \$1.30 at the close. Cash sales were reported of 67.400 b No. 2 spring, opened at \$1.37, and fell to \$1.30 at the close. Cash sales were reported of 67.400 b No. 2 spring, opened at \$1.30.

MINNERSON WHEAT—Was Inactive, except that a Cheffit No. 2st the anne price.

COKN—Was very much unsettled, and at times active, under heavy offerings. The market was very irregular, declining \$461146, and closing \$46116 over than the previous afternoon, the greatest weakness being in defliveries for this month. Liverpool reported cargots from, and New York was strong, while the current receipts were small, as very little of the corn arriving yesterday had been placed in store. It was also expected that out receipts were the small for several days, in the near future. Those things caused a strong feet. But the near future. The set things caused a strong feet for this month. Liverpool reported cargots from, and New York was strong, while the current receipts were small and except the substance of the \$4000 t

Mess pork was active and firmer, with sales of 5,500 brig at \$12.95 cash, \$13.15 July, \$13.02\squares 13.20 August, and \$13.25\squares 13.20\squares 13.20\s

Oats were duit at 27% for August.

Mess pork was firmer, closing at \$13, 22% 13, 25 August, and \$13, 45 September. Sales 1, 250 bris at \$13, 25 August and \$13, 47% September.

Lard was quiet and firmer, closing at \$8, 92% 8, 55 for August and \$0.00% 07% September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHEESE-Prices were quoted unchanged at 81/6/10c

for good to best full cream, and at 5@7e for skims.

COAL-Was dull and unchanged. Quotations re-

main as follows: Lackawanna egg. \$5.75: do nut ar

ana block, \$4.75.

box; tomatoes, 439600 per box; oranges, \$6,0067.00 per box; tempors, \$7.0068.00 per box; california pears, \$4,500.

\$4,500 ERIES—A goodly number of orders were respectively to the refuse of the railway officials to receive respectively the temporal of the railway officials to receive respectively person of months. We repeat our quotations of Monday, as follows:

RICE—Carollina, 756984c: Louisiana, 64,6756c.

GOPPERS—O. G. Java, 28,229c; Java, No. 2, 26627c; choice to fancy Rio, 24,244c; good to prime, 25624c; common to fair, 211462254c; roasting, 1846194c; Singapore Java, 24425c.

SUGARS—Fatent cut loaf, 12561254c; crushed, 124c; granulated standard, 1261254c; powdered, 1261254c; Alailli4c; Cl No. 1, 16461654c; V. No. 2, 10461654c; V. No. 2, 10461654c; Cl No. 2, 10461654c; V. No. 2, 10461654c; Cl No. 2, 10461654c; C

Gee: Feach Blossom, 7q: Savon Imperial, 54(66c; Esamer, 8c.

HAY—Was inactive and nominal: Timothy, \$9.50@
10,00; No. 2, 88,0088, 50; mixed, \$7,00.27, 50; upland
prairie, \$7.50; No. 1, \$5.50; slough \$4.50.

High-withNES—Were quiet and analysis some holders
talked of higher prices early, but a consideration of the control of the contro

METALS AND HARDY ARE
changed. Quotations:

I'N PLAYE-IC, IN14, \$7.75; do IX, I0x14, \$10.25;

roofing, 14x20%, IC, \$7.25; 14x20, IX, \$9.00.

Fig Tin-Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 29c.

Sor DRE-NO. 1, 15c; cxtra, 17c.

LKAD-PIG, 75gc; bar, 85gc; lead pipe, 9c.

COPPRE-Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c.

clover, \$7.50; Bax, \$1.30x1.30; Hungarian and minet, \$556-55c.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady: Pine salt, \$1.05; ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dairy, without bags, \$2.90; Jahton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

WOOL—The market is rather quiet, but steady. Several Eastern buyers are in the city, but, owing to the suspension of business on the railroad, they are likely to withdraw without buring. Following are the quotations: New medium unwashed wools. 296-27c: fine do. 23825c; fine fleece, washed, 376-40c; medium do. 306-30c. tub wools, choice, 406-43c; do, fair to good, 306-30c.

LIVE STOCK.

Total 4.657
Same time last week 7,297
Shipments 871
Monday 871

CATTLE-There was rather more

CHICAGO.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

2, 187 11, 131 340

2, 500 7, 500 877

871

18,631

\$6.00; Blossburg, \$6.50; Briar Hill, \$5,50; e & Ohio. \$5.00; Illinois, \$3.50@4.25; Gari

-Were firm at 12c for strictly fresh, and other

t was active and irregular, closing firmer. Au-d down to \$1.14% and up to \$1.15%, closing at September sold at \$1.00%@1.10, closing at wheat was active that and up to \$1.15%, closing at \$1.15%. September sold at \$1.00% 1.10. closing at \$1.100% as in moderate demand at 47% 48% for Angust, closing at 47% 8. September sold at 47% 48% closing at about \$8.

Outs were dull at 27% for August.

quickly took the biterings, being incited to do so by the reports that the receipts would be light for some days, the railroads having declined to receive freight. Cash new No. 2 sold at 55c, and August was firm at 54c. Cash sales were reported of 28,800 bu No. 2 at 55c; 800 bu by sample at 59-805c out rack; and 400 bu do at 55d delivered. Total, 31,000 bu.

BARLEY-Was quite and a shade firmer. Some of the shorts were stilling their September. contracts at 71c; but there was apparently no disposition to put out a stilling their september contracts at 71c; but there was apparently no disposition to put out several cars of new, which were offered by sample, but they received merely a passing, notice from parties who wanged to see the quality of the crop. Several cars of old rejected old at 41c; 400 bu new No. 3 at 50c on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

PIRET CALL.

Wheat-Sales 300,000 but at \$1,144(61.15% August, and \$1,05% 41.00% September. Jo. Coru-90,000 but at 47% 547% CAugust and 47% CSeptember.

changed.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; receipts light; No.
2 Western winter red, July delivery, \$1.55; August,
\$1.46; do September, 81.48. Corn—Western excited
and higher; spot and July, 6456; August, 8260; September, 625,60536; steamer, 8856. Oats firmer and
moderately active; Western white, 444645; mixed,
486436; Pennsylvania, 41645c. Rye duil; prime at 70
6786.

40843c; Pennsyrania, 41845c. Rye ault; prine at 70 673c.

RAY—Dull and unchanged
PROVISION—Shade higher. Pork, \$15.50. Bulk
meats—Loose shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8ac;
peked. 6ya654c. Bacon—shoulders, 7c; crear rib
sides, bc. Harm. 12c:15c., Lard—Refined, 106:104c.

Petrocketwi—Nominal.
Coffeek—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.
WHISHY—Excited; held at \$1.14.
REGERTPS—Flour, 1, 350 bris; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; cots, 800 bu.
Shipmanys—Corn, 38,000 bu.
Tolkido.

ninder of the year, \$9. 1069. 1234.

Shipments-Corn, 38,000 bu.
Toledo, O., July 24.—Flour—Steady.
Grais—Wheat weak: amber Michigan, spot. \$1.45;
August, St. 33; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.44; July,
81.434; August, 81.35; September, \$1.44; No. 3 do,
81.434; August, 81.35; September, \$1.44; No. 3 do,
81.434; August, \$1.35; September, \$1.41; No. 2 D. & M.
red. \$1.434; do August, \$1.31. Ourn quiet; high
mixed, spot, \$226; No. 2 spot. 57%; Algust, \$26;
September, \$36; No. 2 white, \$46; rejected, \$5/4c;
demaged, 47c. Oats dull and nominal.
Receipts—Flour, 360 bris; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn,
10,000 bu; oats, none; wheat, \$2,000 bu; corn,
10,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.
Grain in Sroek—\$7,000 bu wheat: \$60,000 bu corn;
6,000 bu oats. 55,000 bu cais.

TOLENO, July 24-4 p. m. - Grain-Wheat in fair de-mand; No. 2 red winter, July, S1.44%; August, S1.29%; September, S1.26. Corn quies and steady; high mixed, 52/4c; No. 2, spot, 57/5c; August, 52@ 52/4c; Spot, 53/9c.

524c: spot, 534c.
CINCINNATI, July 24.—COTTON—Quiet and un-changed at 114c.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged,
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged,
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; red, \$1.209
1.50. Corn dull at 46646c. Oats firmer at 34664c.
He in fair demandat 66666c. Barrey dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Prime steam lard nominal at 9c; current make in fair demand at 9c; ckettle, 106105c. Bulk meats inactive; held at 55c; 75c; 15c; less bid. Bacon scarce and firm at the state of the st

5%: 7%: 7%: 7%: 7%: 3%: 5%: 18.

St. St. \$9%: 8%: 6.

WHISKY—Quiet, but steady, at \$1.08.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINSED OIL—Quiet at 00@65c.
Hous—Quiet and unchanged; common, \$4.40@4.75;
light, \$4.90@5.10; packing, \$4.80@5.00; butchers', \$5.00@5.15; receipts, \$90: shipments, 93.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Flour—Steady; superfine, \$6.00; extras, \$7.00; Minnesota family, \$7.75@9.00; Pennsylvania do, \$8.2539.25; high grades, \$9.25@ 0.50. GRAIN-Unchanged.
GRAIN-Unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Fair trade doing; mess pork, \$15.006 PROVISIONS - Fair to the control of the control of

0946. Whisky-Held at \$1.20. BECKIPTS-Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats,

RECKIPTS-Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE, July 24 —COTTON —Quiet; 1134c.
PLOUE—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and bominal; white, 55c; mixed, 53c. Rys—Market dull; 60c. Oats inactive; new white, 35c; mixed, 39c.
PROVISIONS—FOR dull and unchanged. Bulkmeats stronger; shoulders. Sec. clear rib. 7-66279c. Bacon steady, with a good demand; shoulders, \$6,00; clear filed. Lard steady and ungar carred stronger; 10346 WHISKY—Quiet. 81.07.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Grain—Wheat Frm; onened declined 4c; closed quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.354; August. \$1.184; September, \$1.124; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.1534.16. Corn quiet; No. 2, 474c. Oats unsettled; No. 2, 284c. Ryc quiet, but steady; No. 2, 70c; No. 3 60, 42c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—COLIN—MEAL—Market dull; held at \$3.10.
BULK MAXTS—Moderately active; higher; shoulders, Sausch Laby, 24.—The coefficient of the stronger of the str

Rain checks business.

BUFFALO. July 24.—The exciting news of the railroad war has demoralized the markets.

GRAIN—COTH—Sales 4.500 bu sample at 52%c. Outs—
Sales 1,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at 42c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS-Firm and unchanged.
BOSTON. July 24.—FLOUR-Demand limited; almost
hominal
GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; 686 76c. Oata—Market
dul; No. 1 and extra waite, 62667c; rejected, 36640c.
HAY—Dull and unchanged.
Osw800. July 24.—GRAIN—NO. 2 Milwaukee club
wheat, \$1.65; new white Western, \$1.65. Corn—
Western mixed, steady; 58c; rejected.
MEMPHIS, July 24.—Corton—Quiet; 118c; sales, 200
bales; receipts, 140; shipments, none; stock good.
Others unchanged.

PEORIA, July 24.—Highwines—Nominal.

ef. 90s; extra India mess, 97s. Ch

d. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, July 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in fair de-naud; California club, 12s 11d@13s 1d; California rbite, 12s 8d@12s 11d. Corn, 28s 6d. MARK LANK— argoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on assage—Wheat and corn firm.

GLEN PARK HOTEL WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, \$2 to \$3 per day lapointments Ai. Bus tree. Send for circular an unalysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

PUTS AND CALLS.

very little stock will be received during the next few days, and that materially higher prices will prevail before the end of the week, leading them to buy in advance of current needs. From shippers there was no demand, as none of the Eastern roads were receiving any stock for shipment, therefore prices of the upper grades were purely nominal. Texas and Colorado cattle and native butchers' stuff commanded a small advance over last week's closing figures, and, as the arrivals during the remainder of the week promise to be meagre, the chances are in favor of a further and material appreciation in values. Among the offerings were a number of bunches of Colorado cattle, for which \$4.1564.75 was realized,—the latter price for a choice drove avering 1.170 ns. We omit quotations.

No. Functions—Freer movement in berith freights; rates quoted without further change of moment; shippers of grain took advantage of the depression to secure secommodation of berth for a fair aggregate of wheat and corn for early use; offerings of provisious comparatively limited; uncertainty as to arrivals from interior through railway troubles operating decidedly against this interest; chartering in better demand and quoted rather firmer, with tame movement; in most other movements about late figures; for Liverpool, 84,000 bu grain 4546 per 56 ms; 15,000 to 18,000 brs cheese contracts conditional on receipt of product in due season on private terms, quoted at 45sg-50s.

Provisions—Mess pork fairly active for early delivery as about previous prices; saies 500 bris at \$44.30s 14.40; Western prime mess, \$13.82569 bs. 00 for forward delivery here; Western mess very tame, with July options quoted at \$close at \$14.20s 14.30; August, \$14.20s 14.30; September, \$14.30s 14.43; Kovember, no sales reported. Cut meats quiet at firm prices; offerings limited. Bacon held much higher, checking business; long clear Western at 8c por B. Western steam lard again quite freely purchased for early delivery at full prices; for carly delivery sales of 150 tos new and old in lots at \$9.45. \$60.50, and 1,500 tes old at \$9.50; for forward delivery in good demand; for July option quoted at close \$8, 45.90.50, August, \$8.375.95 option quoted at clos

choice drove avering 1, 170 Ba. We omit of Mr. Cattle Sales.

No. Arc. Price, No. 286

Arc. Price, No. 296

51 Colorado 1, 170 4.77 24 Texas.

52 Colorado 1, 609 4.15 45 Texas.

52 Colorado 1, 607 4.15 24 Texas.

52 Colorado 1, 607 4.15 20 Texas.

52 Texas. 983 3,75 29 Texas.

53 Texas. 983 3,75 29 Texas.

53 Texas. 983 3,70 23 Texas.

53 Texas. 983 3,70 23 Texas.

53 Texas. 983 3,50 17 cows.

53 Texas. 983 3,50 17 cows.

53 Texas. 784 3,40 20 bulls.

54 Texas. 784 3,40 20 bulls.

sides, and 10:12'se for natives.

SEERE—Artivals I. 800, mainly lambs, which were firm
er at 74'sebe for Southern, Western, and State stock, and
94'se for good Jersey lambs; few sheep in the market sold at 44'se6'se per b; dressed mutton firm, 94'l3c
dressed lambs, 10:615c.

St. LOUIS.

LUMBER. The movement of lumber since Jan. 1, and for the reck ending July 20, was as follows:

The monthly report of the Secretary of the Lumber-man's Exchange gives the following statement of the with comparisons:

| July 1, June 1, 1877. 1877. 1878. 1879.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was quoted at \$2.0602.16.

BUTTER-There was light movement in this staple at nominally unchanged prices. Quotations remain as follows: Fancy creamery, 20@23c; dajry, 10@18c; good, 12@14c; inferior to common, 96.11c.

BAGGING-Grain bags were firmly held at the late advance. Other lines were nominally steady. We quote: Stark A, 24c; Montaup, 23c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 20%c; American, 19%c; buriaps 4 and 5 bu, 14@16c, gunnics, singles, 14%15c; do, double, 24%2. . 10.

The yard market was quiet and unchanged. The raiload strike will probably prevent the filling of country riers for a few days. Quotations: EGGS—were nrm at 12c for strictly fresh, and other packages brought 1008114c.

FISH—We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, per half-brl, 84, 10084.25; fresht, 83.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, 85.50±10.00; do estra, ½-brl, 81.000; No. 1 bay, 88.2568.50; No. 2 ½-brl 86.0046.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, 84.506.4.75; large family, do new, ½-brl, 86.00; do medium, 84.7568.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, 81.7568.180; No. 1 bay kits, 85.66\$1.00; summer-cured cod-dsh, 85.5068.75; George's cod-fish, mer-cured cod-dsh, 85.5068.75; George's cod-fish, 8 34.00 - 28.00@29.00 - 30.00 - 15.50@14.00 - 23.00 425.00 tay kits, \$1.3561. 40; family kits, \$5.66\$1.00; sammer-cured cod-sh, \$5.5085.50; Georges cod-sh, \$5.2565.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$8.00; do, \$5.2565.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$8.00; do, \$6.bris, \$4.25; Labrador herring, pround bris, \$6.00; do, \$6.bris, \$3.50; Norwegian herring, bris, \$16.00; smoked haffbut, lote; scaled herring, per box, \$5c; Columbia kilver salmon, \$6.bris, \$8.00; moked haffbut, lote; scaled herring, per box, \$5c; Columbia kilver salmon, \$6.bris, \$8.00. FRUITS AND NUTS.—Were quoted as follows: FOREION—Dates, \$6.606; et al. 20.002. 30; Valencia, \$6.606; and \$6.000; and \$6.000

Box boards, A. 14 inches and upwards.
Eox boards, B. 14 inches and upwards.
Box boards, C. 10. 12 inch.
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.
Common stock boards.
Common stock boards.
Fencing, I umber—outside prices are for 16.00@17.00 12.00@14.00 Feneing.
Common boards, 12 feet.
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet.
Dimension stuff, green, \$9, 00; dry.
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet.
Synall timber. 636 to 838.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed. dry: 9.50@11.00 9.50@11.00 9.00@10.50 10.00@10.50 11.00@16.00 9.00@10.00 8.00@10.00

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

During the week under review there was a steady, moderate movement in staple and fancy dry goods, at firnly maintained and generally steady prices. Yesterday nothing was done beyond supplying the wants of the local retail trade, the closing to business of the different railroad offices preventing the execution of country orders. The changes in values noted since our previous report were few, and confined to a ½c advance in some brands of prints.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Business very quiet, owing to

NEW YORK, July 24.—Business very quiet, owing to railroad strikes, which prevent transportation of merchandise from the city by rail: cotton goods quiet and steady at unchanged prices; woolen goods in light demand but firm; finnels in steady request; foreign goods continue dull.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. LIVERPOOL. July 24.—11 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat-merican spring. No. 1, 128 8d; No. 2, 118 1d white. No. 1, 128 10d; No. 2, 128 6d; club, No. 1, 13 Provisions-Pork, 52s ed. Lard, 44s. LIVERPOOL, July 24—2:30 p. m. -Weather fair. BREADSTUFFS. -Steady. Corn-26s 6d. Rest unchapped.

LIVERPOOL. July 24—2:30 p. m.—Weather fair.
BREADSTUFFS.—Steady. Corn—268 6d.
Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL. July 24.—Latest.—Cotton — Market casier: \$6,660 - 16; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000: American, 6,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.
GRAIN—Wheat receipts, three days, 33,000 qrs: American, 20,000. California white wheat, 120 ed 6128 10d; do club, 12s 10d;612s 8d. Corn—Western mixed, 22s ed. Outs—American, 3s-63s 6d. Bariey—American, 3s-64. Card—Merican, 3s-64. Bariey—American, 25e 6d. Prime mess beef, 82s-6d. Lard—American, 45s-650s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 52 6d. Prime mess beef, 82s-6d. Lard—American, 48s-86.
CHEKSE—Fine American, 53s-6d.
CHEKSE—Fine American, 53s-6d.
SPIRITS OF PERDLEUM—8s-6d.
ERSIN—COMMON, 5s; pale, 13s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s-6d:622.
LONDON, July 24.—TALLOW—44s.
RESIND PERDLEUM—10s 6d.
LINSERD OIL—20s-625s-9d.
ANTWERF, July 24.—PRIMO,ETM—30s-6d.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool., July 24.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s;

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Liveapoot, July 24.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s Western, 53s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 53s 6d; short ribs, 56s 6d; long clear, 36s; short clear, 37s 6d; shoulders, 29s; hama, 48s. Lard, 44s. Prime mess beef, 84s; In-dia mess beef.

AMERICAN CITIES.

SO DER-NO. 1. 186: CHIRA. 176.
LEAD-PIQ. Tyet bar, Saje; lead pipe, Sc.
COPPER-Bottoms, 34c sheathing copper, 32c.
SHEEF ZINC-Sc. 24. 4-10c rates: Russia iron, Nos. 9
to 12. 14c; ixo-Sc. 24. 4-10c rates: Russia iron, Nos. 9
to 12. 14c; ixo-Sc. 24. 4-10c rates: Russia iron, Nos. 9
to 12. 14c; ixo-Sc. 24. 4-10c rates: Russia iron, Nos. 9
to 12. 14c; ixo-Sc. 24. 4-10c rates: Russia iron, Nos. 9
to 12. 14c; ixo-Sc. 10c; ixo-Sc. 20c; i AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 24.—Grann—Less active movement in wheat at stronger, though variable, prices for hew crop winter, which was offered with less urgency, but at easier rates for spring, especially for supplies here, hosters of white seemed more eager to realize, and towards the close made concessions in instances of 162c per bu to place stock promptly. Foreign advices less favorable to export interest: demand from local millers moderate: sales new crop No. 2 red Western August options 84,000 bu at \$1.4561.47%; do September 16,000 bu at \$1.4561.47%; do September 16,000 bu at \$1.4561.47%; do September options 30,000 bu at \$1.38; final quotations for No. 2 red winter, August delivery, \$1.474 bid; \$1.48 saked; do September, \$1.48 bid; \$1.44 asked. Corn again quite active for prompt and forward delivery at a general advance of 162c per bu, but left off tamely and in the option line weaker, under more urgent offering; export call comparatively brisk; favored by depression in ocean grain freights on berth; mired Western ungraded, oxeode: yellow Western, 6,500 bu at ebc. Rye inactive but quoted steady, including No.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, July 24. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-FIRM PROPOSALS. Douglas Monument Commission

Proposals are invited for the New England Gras work necessary to complete the Douglas Monument Chicago, and for walls, sidewalk, and limestone sandstone cooling. Also for Marble and Tile work in the Tomb Chamb and work on Sarcophagus.

Full plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of Robert T. Lincoln, No. 31 Portland Block Chicago. Full plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of Robert T. Lincoln, No. 31 Portland Block. Chicago.

The above work is described in three separate specifications are proposals are requested for the work in teach seen and proposals are requested for the work in teach seen and the seen and the work in teach seen and the seen are company each bid.

Each bidder will name in his proposal the time within which he will complete the work proposed for by him. If his bid is accepted.

A satisfactory bond, with two sureties, in the sum of one-half the amount of each contract, will be required of the successful bidder to insure the completion of such contract. Names of proposed sureties should acceptance of the successful bidder to insure the completion of such contract. Names of proposal sureties should acceptance of the successful bidder to insure the completion of relief work named in it.

Proposals should be in seased envelopes, marked "Proposals for Work on Douglas Monument," and addressed to Melville W. Fuller, Secretary of the Commission, No 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Proposals will be received until 10 o'clock in the morning of Satarday, July 28, 1877, and will be opened at a meeting of the Commission.

ROBERT T. Chicago.

POTTER PLANKER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FINANCIAL.

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. \$700. \$1,000. \$

| GFreept, Rockrd & Dubuque | 9:15 a m. 4:15 a m. 5:15 a lelivery in good demand; for July option quoted at close \$9,45@9.50; August, \$9.37%@9.40; September, Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:3 9.40@9.42%; November, \$9.1716@9.2214; seller re SUGARS-Raw dull, with fair to good refining Cuba at SCOARS—MAY GER, WILL THAT TO good renning closs a %GO%Coper by refined in quiet demand at former rates generally.

WHUNEY—Sold to extent of 200 bris at \$1.15, closing at \$1.15 bid and \$1.16 asked, indicating a much strong-er market; of alcohol 25 bris reported sold at \$2.25 per CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Ficket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzle-Street Depo Leave. Arrive. To the Western Associated Press. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Sids, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. To the Western Associates 1773.

NEW YORK, July 24.—COTTON—Steady: 124@1256c; futures steady; July. 12. 24612. 25c; August. 12. 206
12. 21c; September, 12. 08612. 07c; October, 11. 616
11. 62c; November, 11. 37611. 38c; December, 11. 39c; January, 11. 52611. 54c; February, 11. 63611. 67c; March, January, 11. 52611. 54c; February, 11. 63611. 67c; March, January, 11. 52611. 67c; Petrany, 11. 63611. 67c; March, January, 11. 52611. 67c; March, January, 11. 63611. 67c; March, Ja Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex "12:30 p. m. " 8:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex..." 8:00 a. m. " 8:00 p. m. St. Louis Springfield & Texas \$9:00 a. m. \$8:00 p. m. 96:00 a. m. \$9:00 a. m CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD. Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticke Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. and unchanged. Mofasses quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 7½c; refined, 15½c; cases, 18610½c.

Tallow-Firm; 8½c.

STEAINED RESIN—Quiet; \$1.80@1.85.

STEAINED RESINCE AND RESINCE AN All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul nd Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie u Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. BALTIMORE, July 24. - FLOUR-Steady and un-

ot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket effice, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st., and at depots.

Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator.

Rockfrd, D'buque, &Sloux City \*10:00 a.m. \*3:45 p.m.
Ransas City, Atchison & St. Joe
Express for Omaha \*10:30 a.m. \*3:40 p.m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Express \*9:30 p.m. \*0:35 a.m.
Pacina Nighttkxprs \*6roOmaha \*10:00 p.m. \*6:55 a.m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe,
and Aexas Express \*10:00 p.m. \*6:55 a.m. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of 1 dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive

Mail (via Main and Air Line). \* 7:00 a. m. \* 6:55 p. m. Dny Express. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 p. m. Kaiamazoo Accommodation. \* 3:45 p. m. \* 10:30 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). \* 5:15 p. m. \$ 8:00 a. m. Nigiti Express. \* 9:00 p. m. \* 9:30 a. m. Leave. | Arrive.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. pepot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. • 8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. • 5:15 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m. • 9:10 p. m. § 8:00 a. m. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

8:50a. m. 55:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. 

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side Depart. Arrive. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. 

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH STEAMERS

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. The mall steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sall from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton st.

For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 56 Broadway,
or W. P. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Satz.

day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken.

Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton.
London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second
cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 currency For freigns
or passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons. Tuesday July 24
COLON ALL. Scamper Aug.—
Buttin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage Soy.
See Apply to W. \$120; Frepaid Steerage certificates.
Central Railroset. P. WHITE, ST Clark-S., Michigan HANDKERCHILES. Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs In fancy boxes. \$1.50 per half dozen, or 25c each. 173 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FOR THIRTY YEARS

The dark-eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish-America have used MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER as their only cosmetic and toilet perfume. It is the most fragrant, as well as the most lasting of all Floral Waters, and possesses refreshing and invigorating properties not contained in any other preparation of the kind.

For sale by Perfumers, Druggista, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SHIRTS. KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS. Made to measure. The very best, 6 for \$9. No cation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly factory. 173 East Madison st.

The Movement of Produce Checked by the Strike-The Street Markets Quiet. . FINANCIAL. There was very little doing among the banks. suspension of freight traffic limited business much. The banks ceased to advance on bills ding, and the movement of currency in and was stopped. The inability of merchants and anniacturers to make or receive consignments of the effect of reducing their transactions in ery direction. This state of affairs in some cases creased the need for accommodations, but as a neral thing the supply of negotiable paper was tell. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the iks to regular customers. Call loans were made good outside borrowers at 4 per cent. ew York exchange was virtually unsalable, and ons were reported.
GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 105%@105% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 94%@95% cents on the dollar FOREIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS

anuary and danuary and danuary

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Dull and Depressed Day Among

the Chicago Bankers.

The Produce Markets Nervons and Irregular-AProvisions, Wheat, and Corn Unsettled.

Strong, Very Weak, Then Pirmer, Was the Order of Business.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Gold opened at 105¼, and closed at 105%, with all sales of the day at those figures. Borrowing rates, 2½, 3, and 2 per cent per annum, flat, and finally 1-64 per diem. Silver at London, 54 3-16 pence. Here silver bars are 124½ in currency and 117½ in gold. Silver coin, 460½ discount. 6014 discount.

ilroad bonds were lower. te bonds were quiet. The stock market was heavy and lower in consequence of the railroad strikes, and the decline quence of the railroad strikes, and the decline ranges from ½ to 2½ per cent, closing quotations being generally about the lowest point of the day.

Transactions were 145,873 shares, of which 21,500 Mook strikes for the day.

Transactions were 145,873 shares, of which 21,000 Northwestern, 11,800 Rock Island, 21,500 St. Paul, 3,000 Delaware & Hadson Canal, 16,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 10,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Morris & Essex, and 13,000 Western Union.

Money market casy, at 2@4 on call, Prime western librages, 134665.

Money market easy, at 2 nercantile paper, 3465. Customs receipts, \$463.000. Customs receipts, \$463,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$116,000.
Clearings, \$30,000,000.
Produce exports for the week, \$121,000.
Sterling steady; actual business, long, 485½;

GOVERNMENTS persey Central ...
Paul Paul pfd ....

ew York Central. 83% Chicago & Afton. 85% chicago & Afton. 104 rie. 74 Chicago & Afton pfd. 104 rie. 105 rie. 1 SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The following are the lesing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

clesing quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Alpha 10½ Kentuck 3½
Belcher 3½ Legard 11½
Best & Belcher 14½
Best & Belcher 14½
Best & Belcher 14½
Best & Belcher 14½
Consolidated Virginia 28½
Covernaan 14½
Consolidated Virginia 28½
Covernaan 14½
Collar 26
Raymond & Ely 9
Caledonis 3 3 Silver Hill 11½
Crown Point 4
Exchequer 5½
Sexregated Belcher 26½
Godid & Curry 5½
Sexregated Belcher 26½
Linic & Norce 3½
Union Consolidated 4½
Imperial 1 Yellow Jacket 7½
Julia Consolidated 17½
Justice NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Gold, 105%@105%; with exchange on New York, & premium. Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 513½.

London, July 24.—Consols for money and actions, 94%.
United States Bonds—65s, 105%; '67s, 106%; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 106%.
New York Central, 80; Erie, 7%; preferred, 17; Illinois Central, 53%.
PARIS, July 24.—Rentes, 1071-50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 24: CITY PROPERTY.

alumet av. 21456 ft s of Thirty-second st. e f.

215x1256 ft. dated July 23.

rairie av. 103 ft. nof Twenty-second st. e f.

190x1786 ft (William F. Tucket to Charles D. Hamill) dated July 23.

istren av. 475 ft c of Leavittat, s f. 205ex

183 ft. dated July 23. D. Hamili cased any 2.

Warren av, 47% ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 20%x 183 ft, dated duly 23.

Residence of the control of the c 2,800 2,750

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, July 24, 1877.—A. J.
Latham, 620 tons of sait; Stettauer, Bros.
& Co., 1 case of dry goods; Carson, Piric,
Scott & Co., 2 cases of dry goods; Morrison,
Plummer & Co., 3 cases of drugs; Kohlsaat & Co.,
6 cases of wool: the Chicago Stamping Co., 590
boxes of tin-piate; Field, Leiter & Co., 8 cases
of dry goods; P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 100 sacks
of sait; Moseback & Humphrev, 75 drums of caustic soda; the Elgin National Watch Co., 1 case
of diamond powder, etc.; Vergho, Ruhling & Co.,
26 cases of toys. etc.; Sutter Brothers, 24 bales
of tobacco.; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 328 boxes
of tin-plate, 4 casks of earthenware. Amount
collected, \$3,674.74. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull, and the speculative articles were weak, in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards. A prominent operator offered cash suff very freely, and tails broke prices, amid some rather severe comment by parties who were interested in seeing prices sustained. Outside of this, most of the trading was in changes from one month to another, and the desire to avoid the responsibility of carrying caused a widening of the premium between September and Adgust to 22%625c on pork, 123/615c on lard, and 156 20c on meats. Asgust to the premium between September and Asgust to 225/625c on pork, 121/915c on lard, and 156/20c on meats.

Mrss Pork—Was more active, and declined 256/35c per bri, closing 156/25c lower than Monday; the nearest deliveries being the weakest. Sales were reported of 2.000 bris cash at \$13.000 700 bris seller July at \$13.000 13.000 for the seller July at \$13.000 13.000 for the seller August at \$13.000 13.35; and 5.500 bris. Seller August at \$13.000 13.35; and 513.300 for the seller July; \$13.100 for 12.25c for 12.35c for 12.35c for 12.35c for 13.35c for Michigan av. 125% ft n of Eighteenth st. ef.

20681722-10 rt. dated July 17.

2168172-10-6 rt. wof Francisco st. n f. 75x

1216-6 rt. wof Francisco st. n f. 75x

Bornen av. 108 ft of West Ohio st. w f. 96x

125-6 rt. dated 1.50 rt. West Ohio st. w f. 96x 2,100 

WEST OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RABUS OF SEVEN
California av. 343 ft not North av. ef. 252100
ft. dated July 25.
333100 ft, dated July 25. COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on duesday morning, and for the corresponding time

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. 

d be careful of their the eminent scholer, of New Jersey, entraced the matter. He went and his labors were eit was who gave tr ilscovery.

hairon

that the KATHAIRON

SPECIMEN.

TS PER BOTTLE

MISHING AND LAYING IN LA CROSSE, WIS.

GEORGE EDWARDS, JOHN PAMPERIN. P. S. ELWELL, J. W. LOSEY, GUSTAVUS VOICHT, JOHN RAU, E OF THE

of Indian Affairs PERINTENDENCY. FARRYON, Dak., July 9, 1877.

etly marked on the envelopes, gency Buildings," and addressed

IT IS HERE. (continued from the Fifth Page.)

ent strike would be reached to-day, and that under the hanners of the strikers would be arrayed the laboring men of all branches of industry. The delegates, while discountenancing acts of violence, would farmly and persistently demand living prices for their labor. If this was denied them, then the result—the long train of evils following in the wake of the employers' refusal to concede the wake of the employers' refusal to concede the wake of the employers' refusal to concede the demands—would be felt by both classes. The these demands—would be felt by both classes. The these demands—would be felt by both classes. The cheek demands—would be felt by both classes. The these demands—would be felt by both classes. The counseled peaceful measures.

\*\*The HE CROWD IN FRONT\*

\*\*Were of a similar turn of mind. although, as is usual in such gatherings, there were a few turbulent characters, the very rift—raif of the city, who wasted "bread or blood." In the hearing of the reporter a man said that it was "all well cough to talk incendiary language and foment tyouble, but it had been his sportence that calmer measures would strock, but he did not intend joining in any fot to gain his sends."

\*\*But," remarked another individual, "what else can we do! Our employers are unreasonable, and when we ask them, for bread they give us a store.

\*\*To-merrow," replied another one, "Chicago."

else can we we ask them, for bread they give us a store.

"To-morrow," replied another one, "Chicago will see a big day, and no on can predict what will be the end of this contest."

While the crowd were calm and quiet in their utterances, as a rule, it was evident that there was atrong undercarrent flowing,—a current in favor of fatting to the bitter end.

WHAT THEY DID.

Following is the official report of proceedings: An informal meeting of representative workingment from the different shops was held to arrange a plan for organizing the strikers. Delegates from hy-two shops were present. George Schilling, comer, was appointed Chaigman, and A. Glicker,—niture-worker, Secretary.

A provisional committee of five was elected, shich was instructed to call a meeting of delegates from all shops, factories, and trades-unions now matrice, to be held at 113 Mitwatske avenue at 1 velock to-day. The Provisional Committee is to make all necessary preparations for the Copyen.

2. That workingmen in all branches of trade standout for an advance of 20 per cent.

2. That a permanent Executive Committee be elected to organize and conduct the strike.

The Provisional Committee are O. A. Bishop, Philip Van Patten, J. H. White, J. Paulson, and

MADISON AND MARKET.

A mass-meeting of the striking workingmen was announced to take place last evening at the corner of Market and Madison streets. A body styling itself "The Committee of the Workingmen's Party of the United States" afterward issued a circular, in Esglish and German, of which the following is a conf.

mittee has been appointed to receive Delegates from every Shop, Mill, and Trades-Union wherever there are 100 united, to lay out a plan HOW The Executive will sit all night at No. 131 Mil-

The Executive will sit all night at No. 131 Milwankee avenue. (Signed) The Conxistrat.

Workingmen's Party of the United States.

This action contemplates the adjournment of the
proposed meeting at laddson and Market streets to,
Milwankee avenue, but it came too late to prevent,
a large number of the strikers and the public generally from congregating at the place first proposed. Quite a crowd had gathered as early as 7
o'clock, and by 8 o'clock there must have been at
least 1,500 people between Madison and Washington on Market. Scattered groups congregated by
some common impulse on the west side of Market
street and somebody began to speak, but ton on Market. Scattered groups congregated by some common inpulse on the west side of Market street and somebody began to speak, but what he said or who he may have been, the reporter was unable to discover. There couldn't have been much point to his remarks, for the crowd thred of him in a very few minutes and insisted that he should be squelched. Succeeding the first speaker a flowery gentleman annuadverted upon the slavery in which the grasping hand of capital holds the noble historing man of the period. The party was frequently interrupted, and the congregation displayed same disposition to poke fun at him: but, when he finally arrived at that portion of his speech in which he showed to the satisfaction of his speech in which he showed to the satisfaction of his suddence that the press of the country was owned and controlled by and conducted in the interests of the demoniac capitalist aforesaid, then the appliance was loud and long. The wickedness of Tom Scott, Garrett, and other magnates who ride in carriages and dine upon purple and fine linen every day was fully descatted upon; while stockholders in general, but those of the Butimore & Ohio in particular, who the speaker said received a sion of Congress, and that Congress should then be called upon to authorize the issue of Treasury notes to the workingmen worth dollar for dollar in Government bonds, and redeemable in sixty days, to enable the laboring people to exist. This brilliant innancial scheme was received with unmitigated enthusiasm. The speaker was kind enough to put in a good word for the much-decreted editor. He said that it took money to run newspapers, and that, naturally, the editor was for sule to any cooperation or interest which has money enough to put up." These apologatic remarks were not regarded with the same favorwanch greeted the gentleman's other paper views, and he subsided.

A sure-enough veteran of the late Southern dis-

remarks were not regarded with the same ravor which greeted the gentleman's other paper views, and he subsided.

A sure-enough veteran of the late Southern disagreement next heid the "age." He displayed a mangled hand, and stated that he had been wounded while opting for this free and glorious country; he had, he said, five holes beside in him referable to the same causer. When he entered the army he had been promised a life of behor, glory, and emodument in case he should be wounded in his country's service. How had these inducements turned out. Almost a cripple, he now received the beggarity pittance of Sd a month. The promises held out to him in the first place were inflamous lies. The oil soldier spoke a good deal more to the same intent, and was followed by another laboring man who fels keenly the trials to which his unhappy, comrades were subjected. The crowd by this time wave tired of speeches, and began to exhibit a disposition to march up to Milwankee avenue, but at this moment in apparition in the shape of a very solid looking body of able-bodied policemen hove in sight and marched in column very energetically north from Madison on the west idewalk of Market street. The order was at once given to clear the street, and a stampede at once occarred in the metaborhood of those Derby hats. Flanking into line, the detachment marched to the middle of the street and hatted for a few minutes.

specific man hove in such and narched in column with a column of the property of the property

been justified in plying his noble calling extensively. The number of persons altogether assembled was about 3,000,—perhaps more. It should be a matter of great congratulation that there were no more persons injured than there were. Even after two pistol shots had been fired and the police had charged twice, young boys, and even several woman, might have been seen strangling in the crowd for a nearer view of the row.

WEST SIDE ARRESTS.

When orders reached the Madison Street Station to send fifty men at once to the corner of Madison and Market streets, Lieut. Blettner took charge of the squad, and double-quicked to that locality. He filed left on Market street, getting in the rear of the crowd, and then deployed the men across the street, and commenced driving the crowd south. Lieut. Hood's men sulit the mob in halt, and chased one section east on Madison street. Those who went west were followed by Blettner's fifty. The bridge happened to open at the time, so to avoid running any one into the river—some were so excited and anxious to get out of the way that they would certainly have jumped from the abutment—he halted his men until the bridge closed. Then he advanced at a quick pace, the policemen being apread seroes the street. As they neared Laws' coal-yard, some of the crowd becan to throw pieces of coal, and several of the officers were struck. Over Madison street bridge went the crowd, helter skelter, every one for himself, the officers downed were used, and other policemen were struck. The mob scattered right and left on Canal street, and into the alleys as the policemen advanced, and gradually but effectually dispersed, a few stones being thrown by the remnants at Clinton street. Not a shot was afred by the police, nor was a man struck with a clib. The officers wounded were Costello, who was struck in the stomach with a rock: O'Conner who was somewhat oralised; Tom Murphy; and one or two others very slightly. None were permanently disabled, all being ready for duty a few moments after they returned to t

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

THE LABOR LEAGUE.

MARTING LAST EVENING.

A Maskell's Hall, on Deplatines street, has easier than the control of the second control with the present County Commissioners who were inclined in a fair way to extras, they would get the full value of the property. Ite was glad that the railroads were partially acceding to the demands of the men. The cause of the trouble was the laws, not made by workingmen, but by lawyers, who knew little or nothing of the wants of the people. There were not enough workingmen in the hals of congress. The railroads had speculative men to push them; they were too many, consequently they went into the hands of the Meceiver. Congress, instead of giving to railroads subsidies, should colonize the farmer on the Government lands, and should loan to him in place of the capitalists. The city was overloaded with men. There had been hard times, and men had felt pinched. There had been no over-production, but an under-consuming. The following was then offered by the speaker, and passed:

Wierras, The aroitrary and unjust action of various railroad suthorities in reducing the pay of their laborers below what they can actually exist upon has caused them to strike in defense of their just right; be it

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of Chicago, do sympathize with them in all lawful endeavors to attain redress, and traft we tender our moral and material sia, betieving that the atrocaties of the past few days have not been committed nor counternaced by them, and hoping that they will maintain their demands with firmness and decision.

Another resolution was presented and passed as follows:

Wierras, A system of class legislation has re-

Another resolution was presented and passed as follows:

Wheras, A system of class legislation has reduced our country to the verge of bankruptcy, throwing thousands out of employment, and beggaring the laborer and his employer, and benefing none out the money-lender; and
Wheras, By nature of our necessities for internal improvement, we are a debtor's nation paying tribute to the money kings of Europe, to whom all our substance soes to pay interest, refraing-even time or opportanily sufficient for our own citizens to subscribe to our national loans, placing them in the hands of foreign syndicates to the detriment of our people: be it

Resolved, That the workingmen meet in every city, town, and hamlet in the United States and demand the remonetizing of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, and free coinage.

Aid, Frank Lawler addressed the meeting. He stated its object, and offered as his deas that the Court-House should be finished, and that the workingmen should go to the Council and suggest what they wanted as men, and not as rioters, not-withstanding their short pay. As the Alderman was speaking he was annoyed by the constant dispersing, of the audience, and their going down stairs, nithough his speech was not long for him.

Ex-Aid. Smith then addressed the meeting in a written speech, dwelling mostly on the silver question, reading in each a harry that half he said could not be understood. He referred to quite a number of the financial editorials of Tax Thinux of various dates, and ended his speech with the remark. "The Tribuxe is in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, and, with such a powerful friend, we could not but go well." He aiso advised no demonstrative strike.

The meeting then adjourned.

with fright, and asked for some policemen. He was cainly advised to keep cool and close his yard for a while, and promised belp. He left somewhat reassured. About 2 o'clock a message was received from N. K. Fairbank & Co., who stated that they proposed to keep on with the wages of their employes, even though the mob should prevent them from working, and suggesting that other firms should do the same so as to prevent their men going off and joining the strikers. Supt. Hickey said a number of firms had adopted that plan, and he thought it a good one.

About noon the Mayor issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Chicage: Wheneas, The railmost troubles and strikes which had taken place in several of the large cities in the country have, in most cases, been attended with incendiarism and plunder; and

Wheneas, Some of the employes of a few of the railroads in this city have struck for an advance of wages, and may been joined by some of the operatives in Some of our factories; and

Wheneas, It is feared that the bad and vicious element in this community will seize this as a favorable opportunity to destroy property and commit plunder:

Therefore, I, by the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Chicago, call on all good citizens to aid in enforcing the laws and ordinances, and in suppressing riot and other disorderly conduct. To this end I request that the citizens organize patrols in their respective neighborhoods and keep their women and children off the public highways.

Froud of the deserved reputation of all classes of our people as law-abiding citizens, I trust and believe no act will be suffered or permitted by any of them now which would disgrace us in our own estimation and that of the country at large. The workingmen must remember that all industries are suffering from financial depression throughout the country, and that acts of violence, instead of tending to recurst their lives and property of all citizens, and lawless nets will be promply detected and punished.

Mayor's Oppice, Ci

take any action calculated to secure for themselves and their families such wages as they deemed proper. He was taken to task by the Superintendant of Police and several of the Aldermen present, but insisted upon his position and laid down the proposition that, no matter what might come, any man should be supported in any effort he might make to secure himself such wages as would secure him from the dangers of starvation and misery. It was surgested by one or two present that his bid for a reelection would calminate in his disgraceful defeat, whereat he became excited, and insisted again that he was right, and said he, for one, would support any effort that might be made to secure the demands of the workingmen. of the workingmen.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

acenes in the evening.

The Police Headquarters during the evening preented an excited appearance. The halls were filled with policemen, ready to start at a moment's notice, and the large numbers of visitors—prominent men of every branch of industry—who came, con-sulted with the Mayor and the militia officers, stood

men of every branch of industry—who came, consulted with the Mayor and the militia officers, stood around and talked among themselves, and, departing, gave place to others, anxious to learn the very latest, tended to keep the chiving guardians of the peace in a constant state of bustle and slight confusion. The titled gentry were more numerous than ever, and the prominent merchants, fearful for the safety of their places of business, were present in large numbers.

About the nour set as the time for the assembling of the crowd at the corner of Madison and Market, the excitement was highest. Supt. Hickey dispatched seventy men to the scene of anticipated turmoil, with orders to clear the street by dispersing the crowd. The result of the efforts of the police was anxionsly awaited, and when it was definitely known that the neeters had fled like a flock of sheep when the stars and clubs hove in sight, there was an expression of general satisfaction. The report that a crowd at the corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets had attempted to prevent travel by slopping ibe horsecars occasioned a little flurry, and a posse of men were sent in pursuit of the rioters. The absence of any reports of trouble were consoling to the Mayor and others of the Municipal Government who had gathered in the office of the Chief of Police to await results. And it is true that they were very solicitous for good order, and that no bloodshed might be recorded in the book of history as having been caused during the term of office of the present public administrators.

THE SWEARING-IN OF SPECIAL POLICE was continued till late in the evening, and the number of the extra men sworn into service is set down by Deputy-Chief Dixon, at 1,500. The employes of the North and West Side Pumping Works were endowed with police powers to make the force at those poliny strong. A detail of men from the First Regiment had been placed at each one of the works.

At midmight all was quiet, the reports from all quarters betokening a disbanding of the rioters and th

ported that everything would be quiet by the morrow, according to the way things were looking at that time. The latter also gave the direct lie to the sorrowful rumors which the members of the First had heard that the Second had disbanded. He stated that there were 250 men of the Second on duty at their armory, corner of Canal and Jackson streets, and they were

READY AND WILLING FO TURN OUT

when they were called upon to do so.

There were betweeh 250 and 300 members of the First at the arrory on Lake street all the afternoon and the night, and in the afternoon, late, the Ellsworth Zonaves, an independent company, and the Chicago Light Cavalry, reported, upon orders, at the armory, and were admitted. Several straggling "veta" also presented themselves, announced their wishes to take a hand, were received cordially, and given gups. All remained under orders of Col. Sherer, commander of the regiment, who was at his post faithfully all day and during the evening, coolly giving his directions, and commanding the respect and admiration of everybody. Maj. Swain was also on duty all day.

Capt. Goldeniah, of Company D, was Officer of the Day until 7 o'clock, when he was relieved by Capt. Lang, of Company E. Lieuts. Cutler and Ward were Lieutenants of the Guard during the day, and Lieuts. Henrotin and Newburn during the night.

AT MIDNIGHT

the command was still at the armory awaiting orders, and the boys were making themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, with about fifty cot-bedsteads generously farnished by the proprictors of the Sherman House, at the request of Gen. Martin Beem.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIO

with about the proprietors of the Sherman House, at the request of Gen. Martin Beem.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC is composed of tried veterans of the War, who are pledged to the preservation of good Government and law and order, and the Commander has issued the following order?

HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF ILLINOIS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, CHILLAGO, July 24.—General Orders No. 8: 1. All posts in this State are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to respond instantly to future orders from these headquarters.

2. In case of orders to assemble, each comrade will report to his post headquarters. By order of J. S. REYNOLDS, Commander.

H. D. FIELD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEFFING OF VETERANS.

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2. In case of orders to assemble, each comrade will report to his post headquarters. By order of J. S. REYNOLDS, Commander.

H. D. Field, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEFENNO OF VETRANS.

A meeting of veterans of the late War was held at the Grand Pacife Hotel last evening. Gen. Martin Beam, President of the Veteran Club, presided. There was quite a large attendance. Among those present were Sen. Stewart, Col. L. W. Perce, Col. E. R. Chamberlain, and Gen. O. L. Mann.

Previous to the organization of the meeting the gentlemen present indulged in general conversation. One remarked that it was very quiet, but it might be the calm preceding the storm. Others commented on the militianfair at Pittaburg.

The Chair in caling the meeting to order said he supposed it would be superthous to say why the meeting was held. As veterans they could look back to 1861. The hour seemed to have come when, to the nation and this city, the same duty and the same motives which called them together then were now to be applied. They were gathered together because they believed the interests of citizens required it. The otest plan seemed to be to organize in clubs of fifty and be sworn in as special policement os sustain the Mayor and support the laws. Remington breechloaders with metallic cartridges would be in readiness for them, and there might be occasion to use them. In conclusion, the Chair said this was no occasion for talking. They were prantizing for the purpose of aiding to enforce the laws, protect private property, and it was no less their duty to see that injustice was done to no man whether he was a working man or a railroad official. The several sations, to act the law, and also a biase whence they can embark at once should their services be needed.

The Mayor yesterday swore 2, 000 special policements and tried veterane of the War, who will have no foat of meeting a mob.

REGULARS.

The several feature in the Richard Handler of June and the officers for evident reasons

PARSONS.

HIS VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS.

Great fears were expressed that if two or three incendiary leaders of the Communists were allowed to gather a crowd and incut them with their usual speeches, that the mob would assume formidable speeches, that the mob would assume formidable proportions, and that instead of two or three small mobs, one large mob would roam about sweeping all things before it. Supt. Hickey, to aliay this feeling, sent out two detectives with orders to bring in Philip Van Patten and A. R. Parsons, of the so-called Workingmen's party. They were found in an office on Market street, near Washington, where they had been enrolling members all day, and distributing with a careful hand copies of the Vorbote and other documents concerning the League. When taken before Supt. Hickey and the Mayor in the private office they were at first inclined to be defant, and answered all questions with short, surly sentences. But Hickey told them that they were both under arrest, and that he held himself alone responsible for it, for the Mayor had nothing to say. After this informationshey talked more freely. They said they had not made incendiary speeches, nor had they inclied any mob or other gathering, and were making a strong defense until certain portions of their published speeches were pointed out to them. They were then taken in hand by Corporation Counsel Bonfield, City Attorney Tuthill, and several local military men, and were pointed out the error of their ways, and how they became

\*\*RESPONSIBLE IN THE BEYE OF THE LAW\*\*
for any destruction of property or loss of life. An argument in this line lasting half an hour was administered, and then Supt. Hickey again took them in hand. Parsons admitted that his speeches at so critical a juncture were not of the most soothing character, and Van Patten dropped from his workingmen's platform, about which he had been talking during the entire interview. Both promised to go to their homes and attend to their own business for the next wenty-four hours at least, and on this condition only were they allowed to depart, instead of being locked up for the night, as the police at first intended to do. But prior to their departure Supt. Hickey warned them that the citizens would not tolerate Commune le a and that instead of two or three small

THE SAILORS. HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED.

During the forenoon the following circular was distributed:

Attention, Sailors! On account of the rise in freight, we, the sailors of Chicago, demand a trifle higher warea, satisfied that the present rate of payment will not keep our families from actual starvation. Rally, sailors, and demand \$1.50 a day.

CONMITTEE OF SAILORS.

In accordance with the above notice, about fifty sailors ascembled about 3 o'clock, at the corner of Franklin and South Water streets. There was no attempt at organization, and nothing beyond desultory remarks by the participants of the gathering was indulged in; there was, however, a general understanding that During the forenoon the following circular was of the gathering was indulged in; there was, however, a general understanding that \$1.50 per day wages should be demanded. The schooner Barbarian, lying at the dock near by, was just about to cast off, and the crowd attempted to board her, saying that they wanted to know what rate of wages she was paying. The astute skipper of the Barbarian, observing the above action, made haste to cast losse, and succeeded in getting clear of the dock in time to disappoint the boarding party. No further trouble ensued at the time, and the crowd went quietly away. But little trouble is anticipated from the sailor class, as the vessels are mostly out of port at present, while those in are unable to discharge, and have no occasion to ship crows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND

Monday afternoon forwarded to the United States
Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois instructions to the effect that any person or persons
interfering with the property of the St. Louis &
Southeastern Railroad, which was in the hands of
the Court, would be held to be guilty of contempt
of Court, and on proper conviction would be annethe Court, would be held to be guilty of contempt of Court, and on proper conviction would be summarily dealt with. Yesterday morning the Judge sent a telegram to Judge Greshem, of Indiana, advising him to issue a similar order, which it is understood he did some time in the afternoon. Judge Drummond is very emphatic in this step so opportunely taken, and he will undoubtedly deal justly with any persons who may be detected in interfering with any road which may be in his hands. The punishment that may be meted out by the Court, under the circumstances, is really unlimited, and he yesterday significan his intention to act promptly and vigorously in the premises. The various Receivers under his control have been notified to guard carefully the in-

the name of any persons who may seek to interrupt the early proving who may seek to interrupt the early proving who may seek to interrupt the early proving the control of the proving the early proving the early of the early may be controlled the covernment depositor.

ADDITIONAL TREASMENT AND THE CONTROLLED TO CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT TO CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT TWO CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT TO CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT TWO CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT TO CONSIDERABLE EXCITE

dot a but that is will acquit itself bonorably if the emergency should srise.

At about 5 o'clock the fences overlooking the depot of the Alton and Fort Wayne Roads, at Madison and Canal streets, were lined with hundreds of curious persons, who appeared surprised that trains should be moving. The fact was that the Alton folks were sending a lot of their coaches to Summit to spend a few days in visiting Long John, while, as announced elsewhere, the Fort Wayne Express train for New York left as usual, and the officials about the depot thought it would go through without opposition.

The police arrested a couple of noisy citizens of the rallway personsion, and lugged toward strong quarters westward pursued by a large mob, who made no further demonstration than what might come under the head of "mouth bets." Altogether the day's hissory in that part of town, sup to the time when the evening shades appeared, was rather lively than serious.

BOARD OF TRADE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoom Mayor Heath seni over a note to the President of the Board of Trace and its Secretary, suggesting that the members of that organization, being men of high standing, well-to-do, and well known in the community, in well-to-do, and well known in the community, register their names and also their residences, and register their names and also their residences, and register them a meas and also their residences and register and the community.

bers of that organization, being men of hish standing, well-to-do, and well known in the community, register their names and also their residences, and pledge themselves then and there to support the city in the cause of peace and good government in the crisis through which they were at that moment passing. The list was spread out at the desk and several persons came forward and signed it. There were about 600 present out of the total membership of 1,500. It was signed by Mr. Lincoln, Capt. Ethiot, Eusene Wheeler, son of Hiram; Mr. Newgass, a Hebrew; Mr. Bundy, and fifteen young fellows. When the Secretary announced in his stentorian voice that names would be received, the remaining 500 odd gentlemen present, including some of the most prominent and wealthy members of the Board, stampeded, broke for their homes, and haven't been heard of since. Under the circumstances, the Board of Trade didn't quite come up to the expectations entertained of it, nor lend to the city authorities that moral backing which was expected of them.

AT NOON THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD officials issued an order closing up business entirely. At the freight-yards at Sixteenth street a crowd of strikers, numbering 600 or 700 men, took possession at 110 clock, and as fast as the engines of the Alton and Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Roads came in they were ordered into fine roundhouse and on to the side-track. About a dozen locomotives of the former and six "ponies" of the latter were thus laid up. The Pullman Palace-Car Company have twenty-five cars at the yard, four of which are hotel cars, these latter were has alld up. The Pullman Palace-Car Company have twenty-five cars at the yard, four of which are hotel cars, these latter were has all up. The Pullman Palace-Car Company have twenty-five and care the care that they might be devoted to illegitimate uses.

a lear that they might be their No. 6 (New Yo express) train off, but did not expect to attem further operations. The Alton Road officers state that while they might perhaps get passenger trait through, they thought in not best to risk it.

LATE AT NORT.

through, they thought it not best to risk it.

LATE AT NIGHT.

At the Polk street freight-house of the Michigan Southern Railroad there was quite a crowd about 10 o'clock last night, but they showed no disposition to molest anybody or anything, but simply keep the peace. The passengers train for the West via the Rock Jaland Railroad left at its usual hour—10 o'clock—last night, but the 10:20 train on the Michigan Southern was not sont, and all passenger trains were drawn off.

Canal, Jefferson, and Cinton streets presented an unusually quiet appearance last night. As a role, the liquor-stores were all closed last night, with occasionally an exception. Here and there little knots of men were gathered discussing the situation, but all were bent on keeping the peace and protecting property.

situation, but all were bent on keeping the searce and protecting property.

THE SALOONS CLOSED.

One of the most noticeable features of yesterday was the fact that the Mayor's proclamation in regard to closing the saloons was strictly observed. Usually, on election-days and the like, these manifestoes are treated with an absolute contempt, and two-thirds of the saloons remain open. But yesterday, as shon as the news was distributed, the liquor-dealers instantly closed up, and kept their places shut all the evening. The leading down-town resorts, and even the night-houses, known to the roystering fraternity, were hermetically scaled, and it is probable there were not a dozen saloons kept open in defiance of the proclamation.

THE HON. LORENZ BRENTANO, member of Congress from the Third District of Illinois, arrived in town hast evening from Washington, via the Fort Wayne Railroad. From Pittsburg west Mr. Brentano had but one traveling companion.

A STABBING CASE.

While the mob were returning south on Jefferson street, it is said that some furniture dealer on Jefferson street, it is said that some furniture dealer on Jefferson street, it is said that some furniture dealer on Jefferson street, it is said that some furniture dealer on Jefferson street.

they will be mostly included and. From the extensive the grain the control of neity. All the leader and the control of the cont

regular hour to-day to continue their work.

"The REPOORTER WINT HOME WINDOUT NEWS," was the remark made by an able-bodied striker as are at the formular than the subscriber would have expensing the same conditional than the staff generally, who had pretty much all they could do to keep up with the development of news throughout the whole day. Moreover, there was an uncalled for and unsatisfactory disposition on the part of no menced with the suggestive initials." N. G., not intending thereby to distinuate that he was a National Guard, but rather that his utility was not appreciated.

The crowds which roamed about all day were as peaceable as was consistent with a religious determination that no work should be done by mechanics in the city, and they were very generally in the best of humor; so much so in fact that, when they stopped work in the freight yards, it was when they stopped work in the freight yards, it was wished to compel the workmen in manufacturing establishing.

This charitable motive also induced the strikers to compel the workmen in manufacturing establishing.

A season of unusual interest was created at the Scoond Regiment Armory in the morning about 11 o'clock. There were about thirty men on dity, and the recalcitrant railroaders to the number of about 500 came surging down the street. Boldly the brave boys stood to their guns, determined to sell their assortment of regiments are presented at the lights the present excited state of the guns market, when the surf of shirt-sleeved humanity broke upon the strick state of the guns market, when the sore, so to speak, and receded with a spray are to state that the morning of the strick that the morning of the strick state of the guns market, when the sore, so to speak, and receded with a spray are to state that the morning of the property was caused by life the present excited state of the guns market, when the sore, so to speak, and receded with a spray are to state that the morning of the intercition of the property was caused by life the present

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MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

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The Picule of the Knights of St. Patrick, which case to take place on the 26th, is postponed until arther notice.

On account of the railroad strike, the picnic of spolio Lodge, No. 642, A. F. and A. M., will be estimated until further notice.

Tom Stagg announces that the shoot which he specied to have at Dexter Park to-day must be ned until further notice.

rades of Whitter Post, No. 7, G. A. R., are

equested to report at armory of First Regimen in Lake street at 9 a. m. to-day. stings every night at the Clark Street Gospe on, between Harrison and Van Buren streets, ters and singers are invited. sights of Pythias take notice. Excelsior Lodgic is postponed on account of strike on the oads. By order of Committee.

Members of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5 will assemble at the armory of the First Regiment 116 Lake street, this morning at 9 o'clock. Maj. C. G. Barth left yesterday on the 5 p. m rain via Michigan Central, to accompany his wif-and little daughter as far, as New York on thei-orage to Europe.

The lecture of the Rev. Joseph Cook, which was to have occurred at the Tabernacle, has been portponed, owing to a proclamation of the Mayor, until Aug. 3, and the fact was announced last evening on all the down-going street-cars by men sent for the purpose.

or the purpose.

Yesterday afternoon when attention was riveted to the movements of rioters in the West Division, surglars broke into the dry-groods store and seidence of C. J. Hastings, No. 249 Hasted treet, and made off with about \$200 worth of ewelry, consisting of two gold watches and chains not smaller articles of jewelry.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was eld at the Eye & Ear Infirmary yesterday. Present:

. Goodwin, Jr., President; the Hon. P. A. Arming of Morris, Secretary: and Dr. Fitch, of tockford.

Owing to unexpected delay in procuring title to

Nockford.

Nockford.

Owing to unexpected delay in procuring title to the lot adjoining the Infirmary, no contract could be made for the new building. About twenty bids were filed but not opened. The Board reselved to postpone opening bids until 10 o'clock next Monday, until which time President Goodwin is authorized to receive bids. The Board of Trustees and Medical Board spent several hours discussing the adoption of a new code of by-laws. Mr. Sherman, of the Legislature, was also present.

#### THE COURTS.

Amelia Zanczewsky found time amidst the ex-citement to file a bill for divorce against her hus-band, Alexander Zenczewsky. She says she mar-ried him in 1859, in this city, but that, since 1863, red him in 1889, in this city, but that, since 1805, he has been a drunkard. Of late years, also, he has been in the habit of abusing her, knocking her down, and dragging her around the floor.

Louis Crear Krohn filed a oill charging that his wife, Emma, had deserted him since September, 1873, and praying for a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Henry A. Dingee filed a bill yesterday against George J. Nelson, A. and Ella A. Gedney, J. G. Westfield, and Mary H. Weeks, to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,450 on a lot in New Trier.

mortgage for \$2,450 on a lot in New Trier.

A. H. Burley, Assignee of David Kreigh & Co., fled a bill against Nathan and Henry Corwith to set aside a trust-deed for \$67,672.27, made Oct.

21, 1876, by David Kreigh and his wife to the defendants, and covering Sub-Lots 5 to 17 inclusive, of Lots 11 to 20, in Block 2 of the South Branch Addition. In Sec. 28, 39, 14. Also, Lots 1 and 2 of D. Kreigh's Subdivision of the south fraction of the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 28, 39, 14. It was alleged that the property so conveyed is worth \$100,000, and forms the chief part of the first assets; that the deed was made when Kreigh & Co., were insolvent, and that the effects of the firm are not sufficient to meet the debts unless the individual assets of the members are also taken. The trust-deed was filled for record only two months before the filing of the potition, and it is claimed that it is void as against the property turned over to him to be need for the firm's benefit.

Sarsh & Stone

Rem's benefit.

Sarah G. Stone commenced a suit for \$5,000 against Solomon Hubbard, and another, also for \$5,000, against John A. Wisner.

BANKRUPTCY MATIERS.

In the case of Chandler, Lord & Co., an order was made for the sale of the bankrupts assets at sub-blic auction.

will be chosen at 10 a. m. for Sey-T. Norton. The composition meeting in the of W. A. Lowell & Co. is set for the san

A. M. Wright & Co. sued Thomas J. Cox for \$1,000. & Co. began a sult for \$3,000 agains maie E. Abbot.

Benjamin and Samuel Schoeneman commenced a
it by attachment against Louis Shoenfeld to reover \$1,017.50.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

and Segor and E. J. Thorniwill commence
for \$10,000 against the Michigan Central
eat Western, the New York Central
is River, and the Boston & Albany Railroa
nice of the Court of the

companies.

Lane Huzhes began a suit against the German Sational Bank to recover \$2,000 alleged damage NATIONAL BANK to recover \$2,000 alleged damages.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—IN chambers.

JUDGE BLOOGETT—Bankruptcy calendar. No. 3,458. In re Plerson D. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE GANY—No court until first Monday in August.

JUDGE WOODERS—In court daily.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No court until further announcement.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—First National Bank of Kansas City vs. Randolph Nienels and Herbert R. and Henry C. Maltory, vertick, 5, 000. and motion for new trial.—German National Bank of Chease vs. Chengo Arbeiter Versin, 8573. Surgator. Court—Confugation Courting Company vs. F. L. Hilger and N. Faxon. doing business as Hilzer, Jonkius & Faxon. 57,500.—Some vs. Same. Sol. 531, 33.—Jost Kies vs. Joseph and Rilzabeth Mandernach, \$655.88.

## FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire from Box 54 at 8:15 o'clock last evening was caused by the discovery of fire in the foarth story of the four-story and basement stone-front building No. 261 Wabash avenue, owned by Charles Brachvogel, and openpied by him as an art-store, pier-glass repository, and picture-frame manufactory. The fire was undoubtedly caused by the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of oily rags and cotton-waste used in rubbing down moidings during the process of gliding. The department promptly reponded to the call, and by most excellent management a conflagration, which at first gave evidence of being serious, was avoided. The damage may possibly approximate \$5,000, mostly by water and smoke, which is fully covered by insurance in reliable companies. The underwriters could not be ascertained.

From the proximity of the structure to the Exposition Building, are sport was soon set in circulation, and by credulous tongues carried through the city, that that building had been fired by Communists, which soon brought to the ground a large and unwieldly crowd of people, numbering fully fifteen hundred, who deserted the music in a moment.

The art-store of Rice & Thompson, adjoining on CHICAGO.

ment.

The art-store of Rice & Thompson, adjoining on the north, sustained a damage of probably \$150, caused by the handling of the goods and the phasage through the building of numerous fitemen. They were fully insured.

AT SOMERVILLE, MASS. Boston, July 24.—The loss by the burning of the bottle-works at Somerville is \$50,000. Eighty persons are thrown out of employment.

THE PITTSBURG FEMALE, COLLEGE, hose advertisement appears in another column, as fine buildings, eight departments, and twen-three teachers. It has superior musical advanty-three teachers. It has superior musical advan-tages, and in every regard ranks with the best schools on the continent. The charges are very moderate. If you have a daughter to educate, by all means send to the President, the Pev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburg, Penn., for a cata-logue. Fall term opens Sept. 5.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO. special inducements to purchasers, at whole-nod retail, of sheet-music, music books, vio-gultars, and all kinds of musical instruments. ral agents for the Standard organ and Weber o. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND
and opposed to monopoly. Drs. McChesney have
seen the friends of the people, although war has
seen declared against them by all dentists since
belf departure from high prices. Only 55 for the
cut set of teeth. Odice corner Clark and Ran-

ADMIRED.

The new feature in perfaming Hooley's Theatre with Dr. Price's unique perfumes is admired by all. The delightful odors that are dispensed nightly from Sicele & Price's fountain can be obtained a their perfumatory, 110 Randelph strest.

#### THE EUROPEAN, WAR.

England's Policy Not Yet Ready for Complete Disclosure.

Her Purpose, However, Believed Anything but Peaceful.

Russian Attack on Silistria --- The Turks Concentrating at Plevna.

Reported Defeat of Raouf Pasha a Loss of 15,000 Men.

Turkish Tales of Russian and Bulgarian Atrocities.

#### ENGLAND'S MOVE. DIVIDED OPINION AS TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 24.—The dispatch of an expeditionary force to the Mediterranean is of course the topic of the day in London. The people are divided in opinion as to its real meaning. Many have been reassured by the Ministerial declaration in Parliament, and believe that, as there stated, nothing is contemplated beyond the adding of 3,000 men to the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar. On the other hand, there are more people who persist in thinking that this is a demonstration

HOSTILE TO RUSSIA. These are asking why, if only 3,000 troops are to be sent, five of the largest troop-ships of the navy should be used, each carrying 1.500. Why should orders be telegraphed so hastily to Portsmouth to embark in a week? Why, if the troops are going to Malta, are their wives and children not allowed to accompany them? In fact, why from almost every garrison of England should news come pouring in to-day of regiments ordered to start forthwith for the Mediterranean?

FROM LIVERPOOL comes a report that the Admiralty Agent has been there during the past week making inquiries as to the steamships available for the transportation of troops; that two vessels from each of the steamship lines have been chartered by the Government for its use : and that large contracts for ship-stores have been given out to private firms in Liverpool.

The newspapers adopt a more cautions tone to-day. The Standard alone is not at all satisfied with the explanations made by the Ministers last night, and insists that "surely that is a poor sort of policy which attempts to explain away every act of vigor as though its authors were ashamed or frightened at their own enemy. To be told that there is nothing in all these preparations beyond such a measure of precaution as is required by the disturbed state of Europe, is only to whet curiosity and increase uneasi

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—There is considerable agita
lon in the press and among the people regarding

the preparations making for the transportation o oops for foreign service.

TURKISH REPORTS OF ATROCITIES.
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The Porte's circular charging the Bulgarians and Russians with mas-sacreing Mussulman inhabitants gives the names of various Mussulman villages in which the Russians assacred almost all the inhabitants. The circular claims that only one survivor is believed to have escaped of 1,900 inhabitants of the Mussulman village of Balovan. THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING.

VARNA, July 24. - The Russians having arrived within a short distance of this town, a large num-ber of fugitives are embarking aboard Greek and LONDON, July 24.—A Russian afficial telegram, ated Alexandropol, July 22 admits telegram, Turkish vessels. dated Alexandropol, July 22, admits the news from the Terek district is disquieting. The in-habitants fired on the Russian mulitia, and two com-

panies of Russians have been surprised. It has consequently been deemed necessary to collect the Daghestar column on Andia Heights to support the roops in Terek. PUBLIC SENTIMENT,

LONDON, July 24.—A special from Pesth says that a number of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, without distinction of party, are preparing for Thursday a great national meeting in favor of the Turks. Deputy Baron Kars will submit the

following resolution:

Resolved, That the Huogarian Nation, indignant at the horrors committed by the Russians in Bulgaria, should ascires to the Government a petition demanding that the Austrian Cabinet, cone to an understanding with the English Government, with a view of dignity of the Ottoman Empire whilst preserving the dignity of the Ottoman Empire, whilst preserving the dignity of the Ottoman Empire, whilst preserving the Austria whould take active steps. Meantime there has been an entire change of thought in Hungary. Public opinion, which loudly called for intervention in favor of Turkey, now demands that steps be taken favor of Turkey, now demands that steps be taken to protect the interests of Anstro-Hungary. SHARP FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 24.—There are indicasharp fighting before Rustenuk. SHUMLA,

A special from Shumla says troops are being dis-atched thence through Bogsea Pass, to Adriano-

RUSSIAN ADVANCE OPPOSED. Lieut. -Gen. Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Shumla accounts of several minor affairs, all tending to show that the Turks are beginning pose Russian advances on Adrianople.

BATTLE EXPECTED.

A felegram states that the railway to Phillipopo-is is intercepted, and that a Russian corps from alimiyeh-Slivrona has reached Kirk-Kilissa, where a battle is expected.
[Norz-Kirk-Kilissa is thirty miles east of Adrianople, and a successful movement in that direction would place the itussians between Adriano-

ple and Constantinopie.]

MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, July 24.—Fort Vir, at the southern entrance of Duga Pass, with a garrison of sixty Turks, surrendered after a few hours' bombard-

ARMS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24. - A steamer has arrived here from New Haven with munitions of BINDERPEST.

A Jassy telegram states that the rinderpest has appeared among the cattle of the Russian army, and has already made a great havoc.

SILISTRIA ATTACKED. SHRELA, July 24. —The Russians commenced an ittack on the outworks of Silistria this morning. NIKOPOLIS.

NIKOPOLIS.

BUCHAREST, July24. The Roumanian troops at Turnu Margurelli will cross the Danube to-morrow to garrison Nikopolis, the Russian force at Nikopolis being required to move against the Turks, who are concentrating at Plevna.

PEACE RUMORS.

PARIS, July 24.—It is reported that Turkey has sued for peace, and that Russia will not treat until she holds Constantinopie.

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENTS.

BERLIN, July 24.—A telegram from Bucharest states the Czar will return to St. Petersburg on the 1st of August. He will afterwards visit Titlis and the Army of the Caucansus at Alexandrople.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

BUCHAREST, July 24.—Reports current assert that Raonf Pasha had surrounded the Russian forces at Eski-Saghra, but he has been defeated, with a loss of 15,000 killed, wounded, and

tended to threaten the Russian comm Grand Duke Nicholas hastily concentra perior force and routed there.

ered between 30,000 and 40,000 Turks, who

AN OFFSET.

VIENNA, July 24.—It is confirmed that the Russians have been defeated near Kalofer, consequently men's minds are becoming calmer at Philippop

olis.

MASSACRES.

It is telegraphed from Cravoura, near Balzig, that the Turks are messacreing the Christians without mercy. A dispatch to the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople asks for prompt assistance, as otherwise not a man will be left. An English war-sloop, with Austrian steamers, left immediately to receive the fugilives. ers, left immediately to receive the fugitives

EXPELLED. . Ahmed Eyonb Pasha, the Turkish commander in Bulgaria, has expelled all newspaper correspond-ents and even English and French military attaches

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTI-NENTAL MARKETS. LONDON, July 24.—The Mark Lane Express, in

its usual weekly review of the British grain trade, says: 'The weather has been broken and showery, and the nights decidedly cold. Agricuitand, even with a speedy return of summer weath-er, the harvest will be ten days or a fortnight late. A certain amount of blight is observable in the

A certain amount of blight is observable in the large wheat-growing districts. Barley and cats are poorly spoken of in almost all localities, and do not promise the average yield. The greater part of this year's fine hay-crop has been secured in good order. In Scottand some severe storms of rain and hall have to some extent damaged the standing of the crops. Still, as a rule, cereals promise fairly, and with increased warmth will probably produce an average yield. The return of rain at this critical period has been productive of considerable animation throughout the ductive of considerable animation throughout the trade, and the value of nearly all articles has trade, and the value of hearly an article has tended upward, both at Mark Lane and in provin-cial exchanges. It is quite evident that both in England and France stocks of wheat in farmers' hands are surprisingly short. Indeed, at present they appear to be almost cleared out, and anything like hands are surprisingly short. Indeed, at present they appear to be almost cleared out, and anythine like an abundant supply cannot be looked for until after the harvest. Prices consequently have advanced two to three shillings, and even at this improvement the choice has been so restricted that miliers have starcely been able to satisfy the requirements. The demand has exceeded the supply in the principal markets. The consumptive wants of the country had to be met out of foreign produce, for which there was a large sale at fully two shillings advance, and active trade has been in force, of the country had to be met out of foreign produce, for which there was a large sale at fully two shillings advance, and active trade has been in force, of the nature of the advance would probably be tost should favorable weather set in appearances do not indicate any marked decline for wheat this side of the harvest. After that the most important factors in trade must be the quality and quantity of home-grown wheat and probable outward movement from America. The important feature in the week's business has been the rise in the value of maize. This seems to have been due to cable advices of small shipments from America, and the stoppage of the Danube and Odessa supplies, and also to the increased consumptive demand, and, although the sales have been effected at an improvement of a shilling, when the present relative values of wheat and maize are compared the price of maize can hardly be regarded as other than moderate. Barley also sold more readily at improved quotations, but continuous heavy supplies prevented the oast trade from exhibiting any quotable advance. Sales of English wheat last week were: 16, 785 quarters at 425 3d, against 21,587 quarters at 485 5d the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 14 were 1,308,327 cwt wheat, and 69,034 cwt floor.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RESCINDED.

LONDON, July 24. -- The House of Commons last night rescinded, without division, the vote of cenare recently passed concerning Earl Beaconsfield's DISASTER.
The British bark Ambassador, from New York

for Melbeurnd, put into Cape Town, June 27, in a damaged condition, having encountered a heavy gale. Capt. Frelm, the second officer, and three men were washed overboard.

gaie. Capt. Frein, the second officer, and three men were washed overboard.

Paris, July 24.—The Bishop of Nevers died at the altar, Sunday, of paralysis.

ATTEMETED SUICIDE.

LONDON, July 24.—Chief-Inspector Druscovitch, of the Scotiand Yard detective force, who with several other officers of that force was awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in a confidence case in which a number of cetting men were charicted of defrauding the Countese of Goncourt out of \$50,000, attempted to hang himself in the House of Detention. He was rescued with difficulty.

Beeng, July 24.—Gen. Grant has arrived. He will go to Geneva Thursday to be present at the opening of the American Church.

### CHARTER OAK.

Meeting of the Inquiring Policy-Holders Bross.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HARTPORD, Conn., July 24.—A meeting was seld this afternoon of the Committee representing he policy-holders of the Charter Oak in Illinois Maryland, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Connec-ticut. Gov. Bross, of Chicago, was chosen for Chairman, and H. C. Turnbull, Jr., of Baltimore, Secretary. After some time spent in general con-sultation a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions for the information of policyholders everywhere. The Committee consisted of the Hon. F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Ryder and George Sherwood, of Chicago. Their resolutions were presented and adopted as

olred, That we strongly urge policy-holder Resolved, That we strongly urge policy-holders not to allow their policies to lapse on account of the assumed insolvency of the Company, but continue them in force as heretore. Those policy-holders who have permited their policies to lapse since July 15th, inst., may restore them to full force if the payment of the premiums due be made on or before Aug. 6 next, as consented to by the Company and ordered by the Court this morning.

Resolued. That we make this extement as to the probable effort to rescue the Charter Oak from its flancial embarrasements with the currea under-

Resolved. That we make this statement as to the probable effort to rescue the charter Oak from its financial embarrassuments with the express understanding that the brosent high salaries paid by the Company, and its exorbitant expenditures of every kind, shall be radically reduced.

H. C. TERRBULL, Jr., Secretary.
HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.

The matter came up in court this morning, by adjournment from last week. Without serious opposition the matter was postponed until next Monday, to allow the Insurance Committee to finish its report and close the negotiations now in progress. Sindge Parace issued an order modifying the injunction still further, allowing the Commany to pay mortgages and buy in property mortgaged to them which shall be sold by foreclosure. Other minor matters are also modified in the new order.

The Ealtimere Committee left for home to-day. The Rew, Dr. Ryder, of the Chicago Committee, said to-night: "We are getting better news every minute. I can say beyond all doubt that the Company will go on all right. The report of the Insurance Committee, will be ready for publication to-morrow, and then all will be samoth sailing."

A member of the Insurance Commission, while very guarded in his utterances, says this evening: "We shall be out of the woods before to-morrow afternoon. The only question not yet fully settled is who shall take the offices. We had reached a conclusion as to who we should like to have in the various places, and had the whole thing was knocked in the head by one or two of the chosen ones, who declined positively to be identified with the new management in any way. If we can get their places filled by people who are satisfactory to the people, and who will be trusted by the people, the whole matter will be decided by the people, the whole matter will be decided by the decided upon."

factory to the people, and who will be trusted by the people, the whole matter will be done with."

"Can you give me the names of those you have decided upon?"

"Not without violating confidence, but I am at liberty to say that they will be men about whom there can be little doubt."

Gov. Bross said: "For myself, I hope that Gen. Hawley will be prevailed upon to serve. Everybody will have confidence in him. I, for one, know his record, and am satisfied that, if he said the Company was able to continue, there would be no person in the country who could donot it. There have been stories to the effect that Gen. Hawley was one of the geattenen who declined to serve. I have not been able to trace them to a reliable source, bowever, but there can be little donot that Mr. Batterson, of the Travelers' Conwany, and ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell have been chosen to fill positions upon the new Board. I am told, in a roundabout way, the source of which I believe was in the Committeerroom, that Mr. Batterson would be the new President."

American-Egyptian Generals. American-Egyptian Generals.

Richmond (Va.) Disputch to New York Herald.

A private letter received at Fredericksburg states that nearly all the American officers in the Egyptian service are now on their way home. This letter was written from Naples by Gen. Field, formerly of Virginia, who has been in the Khedive's army for several years. He says that with few exceptions all the American officers had been discharged from the Egyptian army and paid off in full, and he was then on his way home. Gen. Loring, who is among the exceptions, retains his position and remains in the Khedive's service. The reason assigned is that the disagreement between the Khedive and his American officers grow

## SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF. AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—On this the first day of the Cleveland Club races the weather was fine, the track in excellent condition, and the attendance large, the strike not interfering to any great extent with transportation from the city to the track, though no special trains were run as usual. The street-railroads and private conveyances are taking care of all.

The street-rairroan and private charles taking care of all.

The first race was the 2:23 class. Six starters, with Maxomanie as the first choice, Lady Snell second, White Stockings third, Amy B., Powers, and Silversides in the field. In the first heat White Stockings drew the first place was being the first to the second quarter.

and kept it to the second quarter, where Lady Snell, who had been at his shoolder all the way, was pashed forward, and for a moment showed her nose in front, but, as they passed the third quarter and drew into the home-stretch. White Stockings and struck a fast gait, and rapidly drew away from its others, coming in spinity of the way for the other coming in winner. Lady Snell following, Amy B. next. Haif-way between the last quarter and the wire Amy B. passed Snell, and made second. Snell third, Mazomanic fourth. Silversides fifth, Powers at the tail. Time, 2:21%.

In the second heat, White Stockings, having shown speed in the first heat, was now made a hot favorite. After scoring several times, the word was given on a good send-off. At the quarter Powers went to the front, hotty paraned by Mazomanie, Silversides, and Amy B. They passed the next post with Powers leading, Silversides second, Amy B. and Mazomanie even third, White Stockings leading Lady Snell, the rear horse, by several lengths. They trotted this way to the third quarter. Coming up the stretch Mazomanie had pulled to the front, with Powers a nose behind, Silversides hird. In this way they passed the wire. Amy B. fourth, Snell fifth, White Stocking leading Lady Snell, the rear horse holind, Silversides third. In this way they passed the wire. Amy B. fourth, Snell fifth, White Stockings last. Time, 2:24.

In the fourth heat, White Stockings was the favorite, Lady Snell second. From the start Macomanie led all the way around, with Silversides third. Up the home-stretch it was Mazomanie. Powers; Amy B., and White Stockings and Lady Snell close up. Powers fourth. At the third quarter Powers was second, Silversides third, Up the home-stretch tives Mazomanie, Powers; Amy B., and White Stockings passed the wire so close, it seemed bink a dead heat, but was decided in favor of Mozomanie, he taking the heat and race. Time, 2:20%.

The second race, 2:34 class, had ten starters, Sheridan the favorite, Bennis econd, Lady Pritchard third, Hannis fourth, the wa

maintained this lead to the wire, Sheridan second, Bruce third. Thun, 2:26%.

Sanatoga, July 24. —The first race, for the Alabama stakes, mile and an eighth, was won by Susquehanna easily. Zozozo second. Time, 1:57%.

The Finsh stakes for 2-year-oids, half a mile, were won by Duke of Magenta. Perfection second. Time, 1:40%.

The free handicap steeple-chase, mile and a quarter, was won by Joe. Viceroy second; Waller third. Time, 2:12:

The steeple-chase was won by Trouble. Redding second.

Bencher and Doubtful boited,

## BASE-BALL

JINCINNATI—HARTFORD.

apecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Cincinnatis won an np-hid game to-day from the Hartfords in ten innings. The Hartfords got a decisive lead in the first inning on five base hits, three errors by Cumgave them six unearned runs, made one in the next by a base hit by Carey and a wild throw by Redmond, tied the game in the ninth on base hits by Larkin and Holdsworth and two passed balls. The Reds taillied one in the third by Foley's force out, Carey's wild throw, and Pike's base hit. They made four in the fourth by the fine batting of ont, Carey's wild throw, and Pike's base hit. They made four in the fourth by the fine batting of Jones, Addy, Meyerie, Redmond, and Hastings. Base hits by Pike, Manuing, and Redmond, together with four errors, gave them three more runs

in the fifth. Jones made the winning run in the tenth by a circuit of the bases on Ferguson's wild

Hastings, c...... Foley, 3 b ........ Cummings, p.,,. . 42 9 9 30 12 13 Total..... HARTFORD.
Holdsworth, c.f.
Start, 1 b.
Carey, s.
Ferguson, 3 b.
York, 1, f. . 43 8 10 30 13 8 Total ..

ike.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpite—Crandall

Umpire—Crandall.

Boiston—Louisvill.E.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Louisvill.E. Ky., July 24.—It was a beauty—the Boston-Louisville game to-day, and the largest crowd of the week witnessed the home club defeat their opponents from the Rub. The Bostons were outplayed at the bat and in the field, and, notwith-standing their reputation as base-runners, were excelled there also. Bond was pounded sil over the field, and nothing but the finest fielding could have prevented the Grays from doubling their score. The third and sixth innings for the Louisvilles were splendid exhibitions of batting, and Hague's home-run in the sixth brought in two runs ahead of the striker. Boston's mas-hits came too far apart to do much good. The following is the

AQUATIC. FOSTPONED.

St. JOHN, N. B., July 24.—The Smith-Ross race has been postponed till morning, owing to the rough water and high winds. THE RIFLE.

London, July 24.—The rifle competition for the

shooting: Dunlop, of the close of the two days to an administry, both of the English eight; Evans, Sir Henry Halford, and Pigott, the two latter of the English eight; Glder, Young, and Dyas, the two latter of the Irish eight: Glder, Young, and Dyas, the two latter of the Irish eight: Fraser, Peterkin, and Smith, the latter of the English eight; and Greenhill and Trail.

Following are to-days.

### MARINE.

PORT HURON.

Java, Milwaukee, Holland, Newburgh, Abercorn onsort, City of Alpena and raft, Anna Smith and consort, City of Alpena and raft, Anna Smith and tow: schrs Haska, Chency, Ames, Wabsh, Phenix, Tanner, Bentley, Houghton, Thomas Parsons, Osikleaf, Wenn the Wave.

Up—Props Waverly, Sanilac, N. Mills and barges, P. Chamberlin and barges, Hackett and barges, Ketchum and consort: schrs Thiden. Our Son, Ahira Cobb, Magill, Hinckley, Sheldon, Java, Breden, Morey, America, Leonard, Hanna, Jane McLeod, W. W. Grant, E. Fec.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, July 24.—Arrived.—Prop Mohawk
Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 2.800 ba corn; Lily,
Seneca, 6,000 bn oats, 375 bu rye, 188 ba seed;
Iron-Clad, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5, 750 bu corn, 275 bu rye; Tempest, Ottawa ris, 5, 750 bu corn, 275 bu rye; Tempest, Ottawa, 6, 200 bn corn; prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4, 700 bu corn; Sbashine, Ottawa, 6, 200 bu corn; prop Pallas, Henry, 4, 400 bu corn; E. S. Easton, Henry, 5, 700 bu corn; prop Montank, Lockport, 450 bris flour, 108, 000 bs meal: Lockport, Lockport, 6, 300 bu corn; Elizabeth, Seneca, 6, 000 bu corn; prop. Odius, Losalle, 4, 030 bu corn; Chicaço Belle, La-Salle, 6, 200 bu corn; Deer Park, Henry, 5, 900 bu corn. orn. Cleared-W. T. Rockwood, Henry, 103,400 ft

Cricago-Freights were in moderate request and firm at 3c for corn to Buffaio. Room was taken for about 198,000 bu. Charters, To

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 24.—Arrived, prop
Nahant. Cleared, prop Oscar Townsond, V. Swain; chrs Edward Kelly, Maxwell. Passed up, prop Winslow. Down, prop Active, Missouri. Weather

ARBIVALS—Simrs Muskegon, Muskegon, sundriSheboygan, Manitowoc, aundries; Corona, St. Jiundries; props Janan, Buffalo, sundries; BismarMenekaunee, towing; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, st Irics; Tradar, Benton Harbor, sundries; RiversisSouth Haven, sundries; Messeager, Beaton Harbsundries; Tempest, White Lake, sundries; George Dudar, Muskegon, iumber; Clemaria, Peshitgo, towir
Favorite, Menominee, towing; Champiain, Ogdetotrg. Sundries; Montana, Buffalo, sundriotrg.

#### CRIME.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 24.—News of a bloody affair near the village of Spring Garden, ten miles from this city, has just reached here. Severa young roughs, while under the influence of lique visited the residence of Jesse McCann at night, i sulted his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Nancy E. Mc-Cann, and secured bent on creating a disturbance Upon attempting to remonstrate with the rowdless the old gentleman McCann was set upon an handled rather roughly. At this juncture hid daughter-in-law rushed forward with an ax, an handled it to McCann to defend himself with. One of the assaulting parties, however, seized the ugl weapon and passed it to Benjamin F. Willis, an other of the intruders, who buried its keen edg several times in the skull of the lady. She live but a short time. Either of the blows were sufficient to have caused death. She had beer married but two months. Her husband was absent at the time of the bloody deed. After committing the murder the party hastily dispersed, and up to this writing, not one of them has been captured. Odicers, however, are on their track, with a fair prospect of soon placing them behind the bars of our prison.

WARMING A VIPER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., July 24.—Considerable of a scandal has developed itself at Oregon in this county. In February a young tramp named Ed Montgomery arrived at the farm of W. C. Boyce (hving near the above place), foot-sore, tattered and worn. Mr. Boyce took pity on the young man, gave him his supper, and in the morning set him to work. Some time after, Mr. Boyce noticed that to work. Some time after, Mr. Boyce noticed that an intimacy had sprung up between the tramp and his young wife. Charging her with it, she said she had no love for him any longer, and was willing to cast her fortunes with Montgomery. Mr. Boyce then approached Montgomery, and ordered him to leave. Montgomery drew a revolver and threatened to shoot his benefactor. After parleying with him some time as to his course, a neighboring youth appeared on the scene, and stepped up behind the tramp and seized the pistol, wrenching it from him. In the meantime, Mr. Boyce's father had arrived, and caused the arrest of the seducer, and he is now in jail in this city. Both families, Mr. Boyce's and his wife's, are highly respectable people.

CASUALTIES. A MINE BURNED.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., July 24.—At about 12 o'clock last night a coal-shaft belonging to Messrs. Williamson & Holmes, grocers, of this city, and cituated in the an orthogen part of the Township of LaSalle, in some manner not explained caught fire at the top and burned down until the damposes of the woodwork stopped the further progress of the fames. Patrick Burns, Benjamin Diebold, and Griffith Reese were suffocated by the smoke, and their deadly become taken out of the mine standard party becomes taken out of the mine standard party because taken out of the mine standard. Reces were suffocated by the smoke, and their dead bodies were taken out of the mine at an early hour this morning. James Houseby saved his life by fleeing to a reom about forty yards distant and waiting the smoke out with planks and clay, but was unconscious when found, and could not speak until this afternoon. No others were in the mine at the time. The shaft is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary. The men who perished were all poor, and have families. Whilmson & Bodiese' loss is about \$3,000; no insurance, An inquest is in progress.

A LARGE EXPLOSION. Boston. Mass., July 24.—Six mills of the American Powder Company at Acton, Mass., exploded in succession this morning. Carolessness was the cause. Phinose Keefe was killed and Hiram Drew was probably mortally wounded. Nearly a dozen other employes barely escaped. Loss, \$10,000.

"Black Rod" in Parliament.

"Black Rod" in Parliament.

The London correspondent of a previncial newapaper writes: "While a member was speaking a datter arose in the doorway, and a scenterian voice called out, 'Black Rod.' The visit was unexpected and just a little inopportune, for, as has been said, there was a full flowse, eager to learn whether there was to be any fluinterful statement. There being no help for it, however, business was at once suspended, and the formality goat through of slamming and double locking the doors. Then came the usual two loud knocks, and the door being reopened it was found that it was the new gentleman useer. Sir William Ruollys. 'Oh, oh, the Hoase seemed to say, 'then we will see how you go through your paces,' ar't Black Rod commenced his approach to the table ander the most trying scrutiny, every voice being hushed and every eye turned to the fantatically drussed gentleman who was bringing the messare from her Majesty's Commissioners. Sir William himself evidentity felt the awkwardness of his position, for he had some difficulty in keeping his gravity while repeating his well-learned lesson. As for the members of the House, they restrained themselves as long as possible, but when the 'backward movement' had been fairly begun they selection of an international team was continued at Cambridge to-day. The wind was still strong and shifty. Ferguson, of Scotland, again housed the

could not stand it any longer, and so gave vent t their feelings in a merry cheer, the effect of which was to bring out a broad smile on Sir William

### AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. The Summer and the Concentration of the summer of the last evening was attended by a small andience, owing to the excitement in the city. The Symphony performed was the beautiful one in C by Schubert, and the programme was also characterized by a new suite of Saint-Saens' never before given in this country. Of both these numbers we shall speak more hareafter when our readers are more in the mood for reading it. This evening the ball-room programme is announced, composed entirely of dance music.

#### ALASKA.

Indians Take Advantage of the Withdrawal of the Troops.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A special from Port Townsend says the steamer California from Sitka, which arrived last night, reports great danger of destruction of the Town of Sitka and all of its en-tire inhabitains by the Indians. The troops had hardly got out of sight when the Indians came pouring inside the stockade, and entered and pli-laged all the Government buildings vacated by the

troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—A telegram received at the Treasury Department from the specia agent at Port Townsend confirms the reports e apprehended hostile demonstrations by the Indian at Sitka on account of the removal of the troop from the point.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Arrived, steamship Lord Clive, from Liverpool. London, July 24.—Steamships Spain and Somrset, from Boston, have arrived out. London, July 24.—Steamship Ethiopia, from New York, has arrived out.

FRANK LESLIE, ESQ., Por some time of the Illustrated Weekly, says: "Por some time past I have been using your Cocosine, and think it

## DEATHS.

TOURTELOT—In this city July 24, Clara E., infant daughter of E. C. and Kate Tourtelot, aged 8 months and 7 days.

107 Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOFFMAN—Sunday July 22, John G. Hoffman, aged 17 years and 8 months, son of William D. and Carrie M. Hoffman.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 223 West Washington-st., on Wednesday, July 25, at 2 p. m.

CONROY—At 3 p. m. Tuesday, 24th inst., of couvulsions, Loeretta, youngest child of John W. and Kate Conroy, aged 14 months.

Funeral Wednesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock a. m. from residence, 125 Ewing street. Friends of the family are invited.

GREEN—July 24, Capt. John A. Green, aged 29

GREEN-July 24, Capt. John A. Green, aged 29

#### MEDICAL.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and fre-quent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particu-larly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create a Tonic is very electran. A lew doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drags which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. much resembles the enstric julie that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric julce is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition or the body, causes the food to be digested; and whe this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities. indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, fol-low. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficie Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all draggists.

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Will hold a large opening Fall Trade Sale of

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

TUESDAY NEXT, July 31.

This cale will be peremptory, and comprise 450
CASES RUBBERS, entbracing all kinds. Also
500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES of fine quality for
retail trade, of all the latest styles, including
heavy BOUS, Fancy Sinpers, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence prompt at 10 o'clock.

RADDIN & CLAPP, Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

We shall sell at 9:30 o'clock this a. m., a full as-Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Library, Hall, Dining-Room and Office Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

Second-Hard Furniture and Gen-

eral Merchandise.

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Property of GEO. M. MUNGER, Esq., Consisting of STALLIONS. BROOD-MARES,

FILLIES. Among the lot a 6-year old Stallion, by Almont. Sale Wednesday Afternoon, July 25, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK, Opposite Main Entrance to Exposition Building.

COLTS, and

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs. LIPMAN Must have money, and has instructed us to sell, without limit,

#### \$5,000 WORTH OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT OUR STORES,

78 & 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday and Thursday, July 25 and 26, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Fine Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Miscellaneous Goods, Guns, Pistols, &c. positively without limit or reserve. The must be sold. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 197 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

RESTAURANT, Pables, Chairs, Crockery, Range, &c. Also lease of premises. Whole to be sold in bulk.

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THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, We sell without reserve the Entire Conten

BUTTERS WEDNESDAY SALE. WHITE AND YELLOW WARE

Glassware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Wines, Liquers, &c.
At their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

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AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock, at Buttêrs' Auction Rooms, 2 bris Whisky, 1 bri Gio. 15
casks each Imported Gin and Brandy, 25 bris Pure
Vinegar, Cases Wines, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

THURSDAY MORNING. July 28. at 9:30 o'clock, At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.

Merchants will always find salable goods at these BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118a 1:20 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

Improved Property AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, July 31, at 3 o'clock p. m., ON THE PREMISES, Dwelling and Lot, 93 South Jefferson-st. Dwelling and Lot, 95 South Jefferson-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOKS, Shoes & Slippers
On Wednesday, July 25, at 9:30 a. m.,
And the sale will include a Bankrupt Stock of desirable goods.
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